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Tower Views

by Clearway

Hope Springs Over Spain
Neatness for Government
Any Hate Is Too Much

¶ A "Quit-Spain" Plan—Hope for the non-interventionists; delay for Italy; a puzzle for Europe. This triad of sentiments springs from Italy's eleventh hour compromise on the British plan of July 14 for withdrawal of foreign "volunteers" from Spanish soil, and a probable granting of belligerent rights alike to Government and insurgent régimes. A meeting of the interested powers in the London Foreign Office breaks the deadlock of the non-intervention committee, hog-tied by strands of conflicting political interests tossed from the Spanish war. The plan tentatively agreed upon includes: First, an equal withdrawal of alien troops from both sides in token of good will; second, further "proportional" withdrawals to equalize the extent of intervention and permit eventual arrival at a point when both armies shall be entirely Spanish; third, the dispatch of a disinterested commission to Spain to check on the number of "volunteers" and arrange for their withdrawal.

• **While Italy's** "compromise" offer injects new hope into a non-intervention group grown stale from enforced idleness, optimism is tempered with skepticism. Used to the somewhat Machiavellian maneuvers of the Fascist strategists, even a straightforward proposal from Italy could hardly escape suspicious looks. The present proposal, in such a light, is seen to offer "loopholes" for Italian aims.

• **But the kettle** is not all black. Promising is the fact that the question is once more open to discussion; that Germany apparently is not in a mood to support Il Duce's nationalistic ambitions; that economic laws are playing a subtly pacific role in Italy's schemes.

• **Even more hopeful** is a growing admission among statesmen that a European war would be a most uncertain adventure for any nation today. Even the most materialistic of men recognize the element of self-destructiveness in war. This recognition is a strong influence for peaceful solutions. It is playing a part in present deliberations.

¶ **A New Deal Accomplishment**—Many factors of the New Deal have aroused so much pro and con discussion that it is gratifying to consider one factor which is generally accepted as a desirable way of relieving distress. Announcement by Director Robert Fechner that sufficient applications have been filed to bring the Civilian Conservation Corps up to its full strength of 300,000 men prompts the thought that perhaps the work of this organization is appreciated, first because it can be seen, and second because, by and large, it does not infringe on work which private industry would be likely to undertake.

• **Some of** the achievements are impressive—60,000 miles of telephone lines strung through forests; 4,000,000 man-days spent fighting forest fires; 110,000 miles of truck trails and minor roads built through forests and parks; 3,500,000 check dams to discourage erosion; 1,500,000,000 trees planted for reforestation; a billion-gallon supplemental water supply added to the public range.

• **These are** things the public understands and approves. They come under the head of national good housekeeping. If the good housekeeping motive should be adopted as dramatically in other New Deal features, the effort might result in a considerable lessening of criticism. • What a nice thing is neatness—in government, as elsewhere.

¶ **Mental Alchemy**—It is only a paragraph from a last week's newspaper—a passage from a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, pastor of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas in New York—but it remains to stir . . . and to stimulate. Says Dr. Sizoo: "Hate is our modern American tragedy. We hate the Jew, we hate the German, we hate capital, we hate labor, we hate the old guard, we hate the New Deal, we hate nine old men and economic royalists." And then this: "We seem to be baptized with prussic acid rather than with the love of God."

• **Of course,** the sweeping statements are made by an author who presupposes a qualifying understanding on the part of his audience. Obviously, "hate" is a blanket term intended to cover varying degrees of unloveliness; obviously, it is understood that not all Americans are guilty of its taint. But even so, there remains enough adverse testimony—enough evidences of intolerance, resentment, condemnation, retaliation, and such like—to warrant the indulgence of considerable self-analysis. If the "wages of sin is death," the wages of hate is warfare of one kind or another—warfare of aims, rivalries of races and businesses, clashes of wills, clashes of arms. Men who express enough intelligence to distinguish this error, have enough intelligence to eradicate it. • The remedy is simple. It comes from a realization that many-tentacled hate finds nothing to grasp in all-embracing Love.

Burden of War Presses on Japan

Cut in Normal Expenses Planned by Tokyo to Pay for Fighting

Finance Problem

TOKYO, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Cabinet has approved reductions of 202,000,000 yen (about $59,000,000) in government expenses for the remainder of the fiscal year.

The Finance Ministry has asked the Cabinet to effect the savings, pleading urgent necessity for Japan to pull her financial belt a notch tighter to meet the cost of the fighting in China.

Japan must hold her financial trenches as well as drive her military machine in China, officials said.

Two of her industrial leaders, both members of the House of Peers, declared today that Japan can go on indefinitely without danger of bankruptcy.

Geared to Bear Strain

They were Baron Seinosuke Goh, president of the Japan Economic League, and Gingiro Fujihara, the "Paper King." Both said Japan is prepared to pay as she goes and that her economic machinery is geared to bear the strain even if a third power should align herself with China and enlarge the Far East conflict.

"The story of Japan's instability is a pleasant fiction of our enemies," Mr. Fujihara declared. "We no longer are a poor nation."

Japan's financial problem, both said, pivots on the question of imports. Lacking raw materials, Japan must buy in world markets and meet bills from abroad. The financial leaders said the government's solution has three major phases:

Will Do Without

1. Reduced home consumption: "For example, when our present stocks of wool are gone, we will do without."

2. Increased gold production: "We expect, this year, to mine about $58,000,000 in gold. In two years, according to our estimates, the Empire will be producing around $145,000,000. It is part of the Government's plan to use this increasing gold yield for balancing international accounts."

3. Expansion and substitution: "Our productivity is increasing tremendously. The next two years—three at most—will see a sharp reduction in the amount of iron Japan must import. We may even reach self-sufficiency. To a lesser degree, the same is true of cotton. And we are finding substitutes for materials we must now import—pulp, for example."

$250,000,000 in Red

At this moment, however, Japan's international trade balance shows about $250,000,000 in "red ink." Commodity prices are rising. Taxes have gone up. Banking circles report difficulty maintaining the yen. Foreign credit appears uncertain.

Mr. Fujihara, nevertheless, regards it a mistake to "measure Japan's solvency in terms of other nations."

"We are not stationary," he declared. "We are dynamic. Year by year our national wealth increases. For example, since 1932, the people's savings account has shown an annual increase of $1,500,000,000. In the light of this, the amount of money to be spent for the China emergency is not great."

All but Two Accept Parley Invitation

All but two signatories of the Nine-Power pact have accepted invitations to the Brussels conference, Oct. 30, to seek "amicable settlement" of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Japan has not replied, while her foreign office officials sought to frame her plans. Portugal has not yet been heard from.

Italy announced that it would attend.

In the Commons, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said that Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, would represent France.

The Brussels Government announced today acceptances by The Netherlands, Mexico and China, as well as by Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa as members of the British Empire.

The United States had previously accepted.

Import Trade Curtailed by Increasingly Strict Wartime Control

Exports Fall Off

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Severe wartime controls are notably deflecting the normal course of Japan's foreign trade. Drastic curtailment of all imports which are not essential to the conduct of hostilities, much more rigid control over transactions in foreign exchange, substitution wherever possible of domestic for foreign products, economy in consumption wherever this can be achieved—these are now the guiding principles of Japan's national economy.

And the application of these principles is causing much concern to the majority of foreign firms which are carrying on business here. The importation of foreign films has been suspended indefinitely; and the disgruntled American movie companies, further annoyed because it has not been possible as yet to secure permission to remit funds paid for films which have already been distributed, are seriously considering withdrawal from the Japanese market. A large American camera company foresees a sharp decrease in its business here, as permits for all imports except X-ray films have been refused.

Business here is necessarily conducted on a day-to-day basis; permits which are granted today may be refused tomorrow. For instance, until recently, hides and skins were considered an essential raw material. Then a ruling was made to the effect that imports of hides and skins could be approved only if they were to be used for the benefit of the armed forces of the country. There has been an increasing tendency to withhold permits for transfer of money abroad. A result of this has been the accumulation of blocked yen accounts. It is reliably estimated that American firms have 50,000,000 yen (about $15,000,000) tied up in this way, while the Germans, who have

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Union Endorses Fusion While Scoring Hall

Democratic Factions Said to Join to Get Mayoralty

Dewey Approved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—The Citizens' Union, a progressive group, made public today its endorsements and recommendations of candidates for city, borough and county offices to be elected on Nov. 2. The Union goes on record in favor of the re-election of Mayor LaGuardia, declaring: "Public-spirited citizens should unite to protect the city from a relapse into political misrule.

"He has given the city four years of good government unapproached in recent memory. His administration has been distinguished by energy, humanity, a high order of integrity and efficiency in all branches of the government under his control, and a notable record of civic accomplishment."

Of Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Democratic candidate opposing Mayor LaGuardia, the Citizens' Union says:

"Two discreditable factions of the Democratic organization have apparently made a truce for a concerted effort to recapture the city. As their candidate, Mr. Mahoney's modest personal qualifications for this high office become insignificant. His campaign of bugaboo is a confession of inability to find any genuine issue on which to appeal to the voters for a change in the good government they have enjoyed for four years."

"Proved His Fitness"

Joseph D. McGoldrick is endorsed for comptroller, because, the Citizens' Union says, he "has already proved his fitness by his record as comptroller when appointed by Mayor LaGuardia to succeed the late Arthur Cunningham. His dependability in the public interest is beyond question."

Frank J. Taylor, Democratic candidate opposing Mr. McGoldrick for the comptrollership, is characterized by the Union as superior to his Democratic colleagues on the Board of Estimate, but, nevertheless, "has generally gone along with them in partisan and obstructive tactics."

The Union endorses Newbold Morris for president of the Council, adding that his Democratic opponent, Max J. Schneider, "does not indicate any qualifications of knowledge and experience for this office."

Stanley M. Isaacs is endorsed for borough president of Manhattan, while Timothy J. Sullivan, his Democratic opponent, is referred to as having made "a mediocre record as an Assemblyman."

Hastings Called Machine Man

Thomas E. Dewey is endorsed for district attorney of New York County; and his political opponent, Harold W. Hastings, Democrat, is referred to as the candidate of "the political machine," under which organized crime formerly preyed unchecked on the business of the community."

Isidore Nagler is endorsed for president of the borough of the Bronx, the Union holding he "is a labor executive of wide experience and recognized ability and character."

James J. Lyons, Democratic can-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Shared in Accord on Spain

By a Staff Artist
Dr. Ernst Woermann
German Delegate

By a Staff Artist
Count Dino Grandi
Italian Delegate

Germany Rebuffs Czech Protests On Press Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Oct. 21—Czechoslovakia officially protested in Berlin yesterday against the attitude of the German press over the recent Teplitz-Schönau affair. Dr. Adalbert Mastny, Czechoslovakian Ambassador, who presented the report on behalf of his Government to Count Constantin von Neurath, German foreign minister, did not, according to information here, receive much satisfaction. He was informed that the only solution was to make end to such affairs as that at Teplitz, where, it is contended, Czech police mishandled members of a German minority political party.

Officials here hardly expected any other answer would be given, seeing that in informed circles this new German press campaign is viewed as a small part of a deliberate activity which the Third Reich has been directing against Czechoslovakia ever since the Czechoslovak state made its alliance with Soviet Russia.

Allegations Denied

"Even when there are no specific allegations, such as that our airdromes are being utilized for Soviet military machines, we are charged with being the advance guard of Communism to the West," declared a prominent official today. "All these attacks are aimed toward the same end, namely, an attempt to prove, to England in particular, how much better it would be if central Europe were left to Germany's tender administration."

Informed opinion generally here, it may be added, is convinced that this is just another trial balloon to see what the Anglo-French reaction will be. It is also not without significance, it is said here, that this great propaganda action in the Third Reich should come after one of Konrad Henlein's right-hand men, Hans Rutha, had been arrested on non-political charges and when disagreements within the Henlein party itself are so marked. For it cannot be assumed, as propaganda from Germany insinuated, that all

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Relief Declared Big Problem Of City Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 21—With living standards raised by many government activities and with the Federal Government stepping out of direct relief, one of the big problems of city government in the future will be the creation and the financing of welfare departments, in the opinion of the 125 city managers attending the 24th annual conference of the International City Managers' Association here.

The problem of relief, they believe, will be a continuing one, and probably an increasing one, for the growth of population, by the law of percentages, will throw more indigent persons upon the responsibility of the community and technological changes will continue to dislocate employment.

"Even if the new social conscience which has been built into the conception of our country did not prohibit the reduction of living standards," said Fred K. Hoehler, director of the American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, "the knowledge we have gained of the increase of juvenile crime, the excessive begging and the problem of a large floating population because of unemployment would prevent our softpedaling this new social responsibility."

Only Temporary

The bond issues and the retrenchment of other activities of government with which certain communities have met the new demands by their nature can be only temporary. He pointed out "it is absolutely necessary to invoke the aid of the State and Federal Governments, where the tax base is broader than in the local community," he continued. "If cities continue to muddle along with relief, they will either do the job inadequately or they will go bankrupt."

The problem of matching income and expenditure in city governments has become so pressing that Carl H. Chatters, executive director of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada, Chicago, urged against accepting state grants-in-aid and fed-

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Italians Insist On Belligerent Rights in Spain

But Deadlock Is Broken on Volunteer Question in London Committee

Rebels Claim Gijon

Taking of Loyalist Seaport Would Release Troops for Madrid Drive

Reported capture of Gijon by the Spanish Insurgents brings the hostilities in Spain to a new phase. If General Franco's forces can complete the subjugation of the territory in the vicinity of the Asturian seaport it will have two major effects.

It will give the Insurgents complete sway in the northwest of Spain.

It will release troops for General Franco's drive against Madrid and the southeast.

With the reported fall of Gijon and a new attack to relieve the Insurgent garrison in the nearby city of Oviedo, the Insurgent forces are in control of slightly more than two thirds of Spanish territory.

Summary and review of military operations in Spain: Page 4.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 21—Despite the tone of real relief which pervades authoritative comment here today at the sudden breaking of the deadlock in the Non-Intervention Committee last night, it is not concealed that Italy still has not given way on a vital point at issue, namely, when shall belligerent rights be granted to the Insurgents in Spain?

It also inferred from Count Dino Grandi's remarks that Italy hopes to secure restoration of the control of land frontiers at early date, thereby closing the main avenue for supplies to the Valencia Government while the sea is still wide open in case Italian transports should want to take more volunteers to Gen. Francisco Franco. However effective sea control might be, there is little likelihood of patrol vessels interfering with Italian transports.

A careful reading of Count Grandi's statement to the Non-Intervention Committee yesterday reveals that consideration of the granting of belligerent rights is deferred until the international commission has reported as to the "exact number of foreign nationals fighting with the two parties in conflict."

After this report the Non-Intervention Committee will "consider in a spirit of compromise and with the aim of finding common grounds of agreement . . . at what moment and in what manner belligerent rights shall be recognized."

Meanwhile, however, it is realized that by concentrating on points of agreement it will be possible to make all necessary preparations for withdrawal of foreigners without broaching this serious point of disagreement.

Conditional Recognition Hinted

Suggestion is also heard that if difficulties should subsequently arise, they could be surmounted by a conditional recognition of belligerent rights, such recognition to be rescinded if withdrawal of foreigners was not proceeding according to schedule.

Left Wing opinion here is still very skeptical about Premier Mussolini's good faith in making his new offer. It is pointed out, for instance, that nothing is said in the Italian proposals about not sending reinforcements to Spain pending institution of the international commission of inquiry, or, and what is regarded as still more important, in the interval between presentation of the commission's report and commencement of withdrawal.

Prognostications are also heard that Italy will play for delay in arranging details of the commission that is to go to Spain, and in the plans for restoring and tightening the control system, and for securing cessation of traffic in war material to the Loyalists before volunteers are withdrawn.

Such matters are expected to occupy the attention of the Non-Intervention Committee at its next meeting as is also a question of "token" withdrawals of volunteers which, it is now agreed, shall take place immediately.

Agree on Equal Withdrawals

France and Britain have come around to the Italian viewpoint that these "token" withdrawals should be in equal numbers from both sides, Count Grandi having pointed out that Britain had herself suggested this in July.

Count Grandi's compromise plan was accepted by all members of the Chamberlain sub-committee with the exception of the U. S. S. R. Russian opposition is not, however, regarded as insurmountable because she is too far away to hinder the exercise of belligerent rights if these are granted by Britain, France and Italy.

What is felt to be more important than the Russian objection is whether Loyalists and Insurgents will accept the plan for the international commission to take a roll call of the foreign fighters within their gates. It is recalled, however, that Valencia has already expressed a willingness to do so and it is thought that Gen. Francisco Franco will find it difficult to reject de-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Radio Program Effect on Hearer Sought in Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 21—A project to study the effects of radio upon the listener and upon everyday life is being sponsored by the Princeton University School of Public and International Affairs, it was announced by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of the University.

Made possible by a grant of $67,000 to the school from the Rockefeller Foundation, the survey will be conducted by Dr. Hadley Cantril, assistant professor of psychology in Princeton University; Dr. Frank Stanton, manager of the research department of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Dr. Paul Lazarsfeld, director of the research center in the University of Newark.

While the survey will be concerned chiefly with the influence of radio in the home, as a propaganda agency and a field for writers and composers, it will also embrace current technique and attempt to devise new working methods.

According to a statement by the directors, the focal point of the survey, from which all the other studies will stem, is "human motivation." As such the project will be practically a pioneering venture. Numerous questions of wide interest will be answered when the work is complete, directors hope.

This is the fifth project with social and political implications sponsored by the school since its inception seven years ago. The first was a study of the administration and finances of the State of New Jersey in 1932. Three others are in progress: the New Jersey local government survey, research in problems of population, and The Public Opinion Quarterly, a publication dealing with various aspects of public opinion.

Revision of Social Security Seen Already Taking Shape

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—The process of revising the far reaching Social Security Act has already been started, even before the operation of the law has begun, judging by statements here of George E. Bigge, member of the Social Security Board.

The Security Act—one of the most sweeping in its social implications ever passed—has been cited as a subject for inevitable revision and evolution almost since enactment. Former Gov. Alfred M. Landon criticized some of its provisions in his Wednesday radio talk. Mr. Bigge, speaking to a conference of state unemployment compensation administrators here proposed certain modifications and indicated that others will be taken up in detail Nov. 5 and 6 when the Advisory Council on Social Security, named by the Senate Finance Committee and the federal board last spring, holds its first meeting here.

Changes Expected Soon

The administrators are concentrating attention on the fact that 21 states are preparing to begin payment of unemployment compensation benefits shortly after next Jan. 1. Wisconsin is the only state which has already started payments.

Recommendations for limited revision of the act are expected to be submitted to Congress this winter, and more sweeping ones perhaps after the various features of the act have been tested.

Revision of the act now being studied by the board, according to Mr. Bigge include, (a) expansion to include migratory or interstate workers who hold jobs in several states in the course of a year; (b) workers who are entitled to benefit in states where funds have been exhausted by earlier applications; and (c) unemployment assistance after scheduled benefit payments have been withdrawn, and disability benefits.

Mr. Bigge told the state administrators that they had what is "in many respects, the most complicated system of unemployment insurance in the world." He added that it was "a fine system, with each worker treated as an individual—but it is complicated."

First Hurdle Crossed

Mr. Bigge said he thought the first great hurdle had been crossed, that of establishing records and collecting contributions.

The next hurdle lies ahead, he continued, that of making the first benefit payments.

But the social security organization has much broader duties than merely paying benefits, said Mr. Bigge.

"Our major interest as a community is in seeing that every unemployed worker secures another job as promptly as possible. Looking at the problem from this point of view we realize that the placement service has other functions besides the determination of eligibility for benefit payments. There is danger that, unless such functions are continuously emphasized, we may lose sight of them, because of our preoccupation with benefit-payment procedure. I should like to urge every unemployment compensation agency here represented to keep continually in mind the functions of the employment service as a means of preventing, rather than merely relieving, the strains of unemployment."

Borah Attacks Crop Destruction As Farm Policy

MERIDIAN, Idaho, Oct. 21 (AP)—Compulsory reduction of crops—a feature of the Administration's past agricultural programs—has no place in "a sound, permanent agricultural policy," Senator William E. Borah declared last night.

"If it is found necessary to draw upon the public treasury in order to deal with the farm problem," he said, "I would rather support a measure to buy up and store the surplus and see that it gets to those in need of it rather than to buy destruction."

Citing farm legislation as a subject for the impending special session of Congress, the Republican-Independent said in an address here: "Things which may be justified to meet an emergency may be extremely unwise as a permanent policy.

"In this country we have millions, literally millions, in great need of those things which it is proposed by some that we destroy.

"When we advertise to the world that we are going to reduce our acreage in any world commodity it excites other nations to increase their acreage, which other nations now are doing.

"The cotton producer is in almost as serious a condition now as he ever experienced. What has happened to the cotton grower will inevitably happen to those who produce wheat or corn under the same policy."

Executives Excel Teachers In Tests on Vocabularies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Executives of large American corporations ranked ahead of college professors in a vocabulary test conducted by the human engineering laboratory of Stevens Institute of Technology, it was shown here today in a report by Johnson O'Connor, director of the research organization.

In fact, the business executives ranked ahead of any other group insofar as English vocabulary was concerned, Mr. O'Connor told the members of the American Institute of Accountants at their annual meeting here yesterday.

"Vocabulary is of the greatest importance in distinguishing executive rank among company employees we have studied," he added. "More than any other single characteristic it determines the executive position reached by a man or woman."

Shop foremen of the non-college graduate class score about as high in the vocabulary tests as the college and high school graduates, according to Mr. O'Connor.

"In this relationship between vocabulary and success, both in school and in one's subsequent career, lies one of the great advantages of schooling," he continued. "A boy thinks that school work is artificial and unrelated to the outside world, but he should learn that the vocabulary which ordinarily comes with the greatest ease during the school period is linked with success.

"One whose vocabulary is limited should make a determined effort to build it up to the level of the most successful workers in his field."

Saving Our Schools
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Intimate Message From Washington

Roosevelt Tempered Dedication Speech at Federal Reserve Building to Shorn Market While Landon Let Loose Verbal Barrage

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Oct. 21

Washington has listened to two speeches within 24 hours, one delivered here, the other over the radio. President Roosevelt officially opened the new Federal Reserve Building, and Alfred M. Landon denounced Mr. Roosevelt.

The Roosevelt speech was, in some ways, the oddest affair that has come out of the White House in a good many days. Three weeks or so ago the address was under consideration and the report is that Mr. Roosevelt proposed to make it the vehicle for a real discussion of America's monetary problems.

Then the stock market crash developed into an acute stage and the Administration decided that the last thing in the world it wanted was a formidable address whose every line might be interpreted or distorted into some connection with the falling stock market. So Mr. Roosevelt ordered a speech prepared that would last the appropriate 15 minutes and say nothing.

Now it is no easy feat to speak 15 minutes and say nothing, particularly when dealing with a topic like the Federal Reserve System which, in its very essence, is related to Wall Street and financial stabilization. No criticism is involved in reporting that Mr. Roosevelt admirably achieved his objective. Under the circumstances 15 minutes of saying nothing seems to have been a small price to pay. It was a situation calling for the art of that admirable German who could stay silent in 10 languages. The gyrations of the stock market have left the nation gasping, and the Administration subdued.

Panic Feeds on Panic

In times of a potential panic caution must be the keyword. The Administration really believes the Wall Street reaction is out of all proportion to the business decline. But it knows as well as anyone that if panic breaks out, fear itself will engender the very effects which are apprehended. Panic feeds on panic. Now happily, with the up-bounding market, that danger seems to be passing. If a bull market actually develops, the New Deal may unseal its lips. In the meantime it does not care to speak, believing it to be more reassuring to preserve a calm exterior than to give vent to the optimisms which proved so depressing from Herbert Hoover and Ogden Mills in 1930.

The New Deal technique may be criticized, but there it is. The extraordinary "say-nothing" Federal Reserve speech is the consequence. The speech that Mr. Roosevelt had intended to make on this occasion will probably come later. One statement that is looked for shortly is to be a firm declaration for a balanced budget. Smile if you want to (Mark Sullivan lists five previous promises, or half-promises, of the same sort!) but recall that the budget is nearer a balance today than it has been since the red-ink era began in 1931. Many are convinced that this time Mr. Roosevelt means business.

Pitfalls of the Radio

The Landon talk was quite different. We note that even now the Kansan has not quite overcome his campaign habit of dropping his voice at the end of his sentences. This is bad radio practice. The radio enhances changes of volume and exaggerates the involuntary sounds from a speaker; probably 10,000,000 people, for instance, commented aloud when Mr. Roosevelt's tongue twisted twice in his recent "fireside chat." The radio still has pitfalls for even the best speaker. The Landon speech showed the Kansan to be still hardly a match for the President in color and personality but it was the substance of what he said that counted, bringing cheers from stanch Republicans, and hisses from stanch New Dealers.

Probably what all sane Americans want in Washington today is a good, competent opposition, and to the extent that the Landon speech encourages that it is gratifying. In England the minority party is known as "His Majesty's Opposition," paradoxical though the phrase is, and the need for a hard-hitting constructive opposition in Washington was never more evident. For a long time Senator Vandenberg has officiated in that capacity. More recently there has been a "rump opposition" with a collection of Republicans and Democrats. This group defeated the Supreme Court plan.

One weakness of the Landon position is that his tocsin against the one-man Roosevelt rule comes late; why, for example, was the official Republican voice not raised loud and clear in the midst of the Supreme Court fight? As a party the Republicans were silent, though as individuals they dealt shrewd blows. The Landon speech may mark the revival now of effective party strategy. Just where it leaves Mr. Landon himself in the councils of his own organization remains to be seen.

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Educated Democracy Needed Savant Tells Australian Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The great issue between democracy and the totalitarian state will be decided within a generation, Mr. Cyril Norwood, president of St. John's College, Oxford, declared in the course of address before the recent New Education Conference, here—a conference that drew educators from all parts of the world to meetings held in the various centers of Australia.

Dr. Norwood went on: "Every man and woman is born with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But now, he said, the idea of democracy is in conflict with that of the totalitarian State. The present world danger and confusion has arisen largely from that conflict. Democracy must gain new life or perish.

"I do not think the world has yet seen an educated democracy," Dr. Norwood continued. "It has seen the democratic front erected and, behind it, rule by moneyed interests or by privileged classes."

Because the majority of people are not properly educated, he said, elections tend to become contests in bribery. Until this and other perversions of the democratic ideal are banished by better education, totalitarian States will have facts with which to make fun of democracy.

The creation of totalitarian States occurred during years of post-war distress and chaos, when people developed contempt for democratic ideals that were unable to better their postions for them. In such post-war States, the individual belongs wholly to the State, knowing only what the State calls knowledge and doing without question what the State tells him to do; education is ruthlessly regimented and skillful appeals to mass emotion play an important part in retaining the loyalty of the people.

"This is the background of conflict and new education is wanted to give democracy the strength to survive," he said. "Modern life is highly complicated and demands more and more ability, specialized knowledge and service from those who administer every department of life. The men in such departments must be the best brains of the universities and, to produce them, the secondary schools must be the best possible—which means that they will cost more money.

"The ideal school, the future school on which democracy should be built, might be a school of free personalities in co-operation, with teachers and pupils each contributing toward a common end."

In considering the question of education for democratic citizenship, Dr. Norwood said: "We must begin with our own schools. Those schools must not only be places of instruction, they must also be ways of life." He severely criticized the school systems which concentrated on getting a high percentage of matriculation passes.

Schools which perpetuated that system are like mass-production automobile factories, he said. They send out articles all up to a standard, but lacking two essentials—quality and lasting power. Some schools take a low materialistic view of life in concentrating on fitting pupils solely for jobs. Something better can be got out of education than that, and it might well be developed along lines that would incorporate three important fundamentals—more attention to physical education; art, natural science, and handiwork; and academic subjects.

Hull Party Feted at Ottawa

OTTAWA, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Dominion Government tonight gave a banquet in honor of United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Mrs. Hull, who arrived for an unofficial visit with Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King was host at the dinner. Other guests included United States Minister Norman Armour and Mrs. Armour, officials of the American legation, and other members of the diplomatic corps.

Secretary Hull was given a colorful welcome when he arrived in the capital at noon. Mounted police in scarlet tunics lined the way through the railway station where he was greeted by the Prime Minister.

Emphasizing that his visit is purely social, Mr. Hull declared that the lack of tension between the United States and Canada "stands out in bold relief in a world of political uncertainty."

"This lack of tension is not accidental, but a direct result of long and beneficial friendship, based upon mutual respect and a will to peace," he told Canadian newspapermen.

The Secretary and Mrs. Hull will be guests of Lord Tweedsmuir until late Thursday night, when they will depart for Toronto, where Mr. Hull will receive an honorary degree from the University of Toronto Friday.

South Africa Invites Sunday School Delegates

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—The North American Administrative Committee decided yesterday to hold the 1940 convention of the World's Sunday School Association in Durham, South Africa.

The invitation was extended by the South African National Sunday School Association and endorsed by the Governor General and Prime Minister.

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Those of you who were with me last year and the many that have sold my neckwear regularly at Christmas time for the past six years—know of the big, quick profits that are to be made with the Zimmerman neckwear line during these few weeks before Christmas. Hundreds now know how easily the sales are made. Those of you with past experience have felt the thrill of selling a dozen, two dozen ties to an individual to be used for Christmas presents and sometimes up to a gross of neckties to one organization. It meant a quick turn-over of your investment, very often in only an hour or two of displaying these out-of-the-ordinary beautiful Zimmerman neckwear values.
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For the highest quality insist upon the original Birds Eye Frosted Foods! Write—Frosted Food Sales Corporation, 250 Park Avenue, New York City, N. Y., for name of your nearest dealer.

Wonders of Research: No-Break Glass

Lighting Unit Developed to Stand Rough Use in Factories

Safety Secured

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moisture, smoke, dust, acid fumes and vibration have been active enemies of factory officials in the heavy industries seeking means of supplying proper interior illumination for their plants. Today, however, Westinghouse announces a new lighting unit which will resist attack on all these points and can be used in steel mills, foundries and cement and chemical plants, as well as in industries of less rough usage.

The new unit which engineers have dubbed "millite," is dust-tight and vapor-proof, thus maintaining high efficiency in its reflector.

The glass lens, however, is the most spectacular part of the light. For it will support a weight of more than 200 pounds and will withstand pounding by metal substances. If hit hard enough to break, it shatters into tiny squares, instead of into sharp, jagged fragments.

The lens is particularly remarkable in its ability to resist breaking when subject to wide temperature variations. Molten lead may be poured over the glass while it sits on a cake of ice, and there will be no breakage.

Westinghouse
F. W. Winkler, Lighting Engineer
Above—Pours Molten Lead on Lens, Which Rests on Ice Cake; No Cracking. Below—Lets Hammer Fall on Same Glass, Which Disintegrates Into Tiny Bits Without Jagged Edge

Sky Scannings

Jupiter is staging a show of its own on Oct. 28. At 9 p. m. all his visible moons will be on the same side. While this is not a particularly uncommon phenomenon, yet it is always a striking sight. An hour's watching, or at times, even a few minutes, will demonstrate the rapid motion of Jupiter's satellite system. It always affords a thrill to watch a satellite peep out from behind or in front of the disk, invariably as scheduled.

Late this month the Orionid meteor shower is scheduled. The name indicates the constellation from which the meteors appear to radiate. On Oct. 28, the earth is due to meet the path of this swarm, whose orbit intersects that of the earth at a "grade-crossing," so that our planet runs into them every year at this point like a man walking into a swarm of gnats.

The umbrella-like, radiating form of a meteoric shower is an optical illusion. A good idea of its mechanism can be gathered by watching the vertically-falling snowflakes in front of your car headlights as you drive. The radiation-point seen in this case is a part of the illusion, and has no real existence. The same is true of the meteor-shower. It serves, however, to identify the shower and give it a name.

Another interesting point about meteors is their greater abundance in the early morning hours over the evening. One may comprehend this by rolling an orange around the edge of a circular table, to bring out the relation of the direction of the earth's axial rotation and its motion in the orbit. It will now be seen that in the morning hours we are on the advancing front of the earth, and we see all meteors which we meet head-on or which overtake us, whereas in the evening hours we see only those which overtake us.

Earth in Orbit Whirl Runs Toward Region of Falling Stars

Seen Before Dawn

Ives Medal Awarded

The Frederic Ives Medal, given biennially by the Optical Society of America for distinguished work in optics, was awarded to Dr. Herbert E. Ives, physicist at the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York.

The medal recipient is the son of the late Frederic Ives, in whose honor it was established. Dr. Ives is distinguished for his contributions in many departments of optical research. He is best known for his work on flicker phometry, stereoscopic photography, photo-electric cells and the transmission of photographs by wire. The medal was presented by Dr. Arthur C. Hardy, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the Society's 22nd annual meeting held at Lake Placid.

South American Lizards

More than 100 specimens of iguanid lizards collected in British Guiana by the Holden-British Guiana Expedition have joined the group of living fish, reptiles and amphibians whose behavior is being studied by Dr. G. Kingsley Noble, curator at the American Museum of Natural History. The lizards were sent by Robert Snedigar of the Herpetology Department, expedition member collecing reptiles and amphibians.

"These iguanid lizards, which are related to the so-called 'chameleons' of our southern states," said Dr. Noble, "will form an important addition to the museum vivariums."

At the present time the Holden expedition has left the last outpost of civilization and has begun its trek into British Guiana jungles.

Biblical Equivalents

For the information of Bible students, "The Catalyst" has uncovered the following weights and measures equivalent:

A cab was three pints; an omer, three quarts; a hin was about a gallon and two pints; a firkin, about 8⅞ gallons; an ephah or bath, contained eight gallons and five pints; a farthing was a cent and a half; a gerah was worth about three cents; a shekel of gold was eight dollars and a shekel of silver about 50 cents.

Live Wool

Anyone possessing a live, washed sheep he doesn't want, can leave it at the New York Museum of Science and Industry, right in the heart of Rockefeller Center. The museum wants one and can't find any.

The sheep is needed to complete a demonstration to be held in the Museum's textile division in which it is planned to show the entire process of transforming raw wool into woven goods. Everything else is ready. The demonstration of carding is all arranged for. Experts in the art of vegetable dyeing are prepared to show how soft colors can be obtained from blossoms of goldenrod, elderberry and sumac. Skilled spinners and weavers are waiting to go to work on spinning wheels and looms. All is ready but the sheep to demonstrate how raw wool is obtained.

Plateau Forest of Arizona Widens Borders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGERVILLE, Ariz. — Near this cattle town of the old days, in the midst of one of the most isolated areas in the United States, lies an extensive single-species forest. So remote is it that one can drive 100 miles without seeing a human dwelling place.

The band of forest begins with the Kaibab on the Utah border across the Grand Canyon, from the point where that wonder is ordinarily seen by tourists, and extends south and east past Mormon Lake and the reservation of the White Mountain Apaches, last of the warlike Indians, entirely across Arizona, and by way of Silver City half way across New Mexico, to a point where the mountains meet the plain as they approach the Rio Grande. It follows the Mogollon Rim, where the general more-than-7000-foot elevation of the plateau jumps off into the lower country to the south, with hot, irrigated valleys beyond.

The trees are not behaving as in the past. They are growing more thickly and they are spreading over spaces once given only to grass. In this high country, the climate is like that of Maine. Here formerly were stretches of yellow pine (now known as "pondoroso") interspersed with grass-covered parkways. It used to be a cause of wonder why great trees grew up to a given line, stopped short, and left the area beyond to the open prairie. But a change has taken place, and so slowly has it come about that those who have lived close to it seem not to have noticed it. But to one who has been away for a long time the whole timber setup has changed.

Saplings Spring Up

About the borders of the old forests everywhere can be seen outriders of new trees. For a quarter of a mile are to be found representatives of a new generation of pines—stalwart, vigorous, bright-green, that range in age from five to 20 years and in size from knee high to 20 feet. They are crowding out into the prairies where formerly they did not exist. Over larger parkways there may be sprinklings of young trees, like green figures on a carpet, that spot larger areas. The timbered stretches themselves have been of the open forest type, the trees sometimes standing quite far apart. They are filling in with new, close growth, and accordingly it seems that the woods will be more productive under the care of man, who has so often destroyed them, than they were when the elements were permitted to work out the balance.

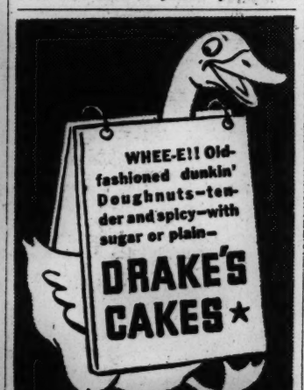
The grass of the plateau was originally abundant, grew thigh high, was held back but little by the grazing game animals, and ripened and dried as it stood. The region happens to be one of electric storms and every time a storm comes, bolts are wont to strike and start fires. In the old days, such a fire would get into the tall, dry grass, would run through the open parks and sear all before it. Where the grass was abundant, the fire would kill the young trees. Even in the open spaces in the forests it would blight them. Under the large trees, where the grass was less abundant, the young trees would survive, and there the forest had a chance to reproduce itself.

Long Look Ahead

In that first epoch, a constant battle was waged between forest and fire as to the line of demarcation between timber line and prairie. There followed a period when cattlemen overstocked the land, and its grass tended to disappear, thus lessening the fire danger. Then, 30 years ago, came the Forest Service, which sought to bring back the exhausted grasses and at the same time to protect both forest and prairie from fire. The Service has succeeded pretty well where 90 per cent of the fires are caused by lightning and 10 per cent by the carelessness of man. The fire protection network has been so completely spread that, while conflagrations may be started, there is little chance that any of them will do material damage.

It has been a long time since a destructive fire has had its way here, and the young trees are growing lustily. So it would seem that in the future the forest should have double the productive value of the past, even if 60, 70 or 100 years are required in its making.

An automobile road has been built through the district, and one may follow the Rim for 300 miles, coming every now and then to a lookout point that presents a view of a chaos of element-carved mountains, deep, red-walled canyons, and juniper growths of the lower altitudes Stately wild-turkey hens lead their half-grown broods across the highway, mule deer bound away through the underbrush, and solemn elk watch from occasional damp meadows. The roadway, though traversed at present by no more than 20 cars a day, is perhaps destined to become one of the nation's highly esteemed arteries for pleasure travel.



Sh-h-h- Magicians Keep Secrets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21 — One group of entertainers which does not desire the full glare of publicity shining upon all its activities is the Keystone State Federation of the International Brotherhood of Magicians, which ended a two-day convention recently.

There has to be some secrecy about their business, the magicians agreed—if it is to remain a business—yet everywhere they turn they find amateur magicians mystifying gatherings of friends—and then explaining the tricks. The mystification is all right with the professionals, but the explanation is not.

Books of tricks which formerly were almost unknown to the general public, since they sold for as much as $100, now are retailing for as little as $2, magicians complained.

But leaders in the profession, who work out new ways to puzzle the audience, and keep their methods to themselves, are getting along in a satisfactory manner, the convention learned. The average salary of the real "top-notchers" is about $750 a week—which is about as much money as one can expect to shake out of a hat nowadays, they admit.

Drop in Meat Prices Forecast for Winter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Prime steaks and roasts will cost less this winter and next spring than they do now, according to Government livestock experts. They added, however, that prices on lower grades of beef cattle may rise seasonally from January through June.

In a general survey of cattle and hog supplies, the federal experts said the supply of grain-fed cattle, from which best beef cuts are obtained, will increase during the marketing year that began this month. Larger grain crops will cause the increase, it was explained.

TOMATO JUICE
picks up with
LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Police Canvass Philadelphia For Books in Library Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21—The teletype system, which usually carries crime reports to the 43 police districts in Philadelphia, carried an order from Mayor S. Davies Wilson recently, that all the 4300 policemen aid the current "Give-a-Book Campaign" by going from house to house and collecting volumes offered to the free libraries of the city.

The Mayor also urged all Philadelphians to look around their homes before the arrival of the policemen, and see how many books they no longer needed. In a proclamation he explained that not only had the economies put into effect during the depression cut down the appropriations made for the purchase of new books by the libraries, but the use of the libraries had increased greatly during the period of unemployment so that the present need for books was very great.

Previous to the order to the police, 40,000 books had already been given in the campaign by citizens who either brought them to libraries or designated points themselves, or phoned for one of the trucks lent by several downtown stores.

An amusing incident was reported by one librarian to whom 15 books were brought by a man who left with apparent haste. On examination, 13 of them turned out to be books that had been borrowed from branch libraries in 1927, 1928 and 1929.

One interesting contribution was the 1000-volume collection of the Russian Library Society—a group which has dwindled in numbers until the books finally came to nearly undisturbed rest in the home of a surviving member—Boris Rodas. Mr. Rodas phoned a collecting agency in the campaign, stating that he believed the collection would be more useful in a public library now.

Machine Age Is Extolled

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—A prediction that "what we see around us is not ruin but reconstruction" was made Oct. 19 by Prof. Charles E. Merriam, head of the University of Chicago's department of political sciences. He spoke on some social implications of inventions at a meeting of the American Institute of New York.

"Our technology," he said, "if properly utilized will lead us to higher levels of national productivity and higher standards of living.

"I am not unaware that the phrase 'higher productivity' is sometimes made the pitiful excuse for enlargement of output without adequate distribution of resulting gains, as a smoke screen to prevent or confuse considerations of just demands for fairer treatment of workers or consumers.

"It must be constantly borne in mind that the struggle over the just distribution of 100 units need not blind us to the importance of reaching out for the 200 units we might produce and consume if we could adjust our technology and social problems satisfactorily.

"If a mechanical device reduces employment from 2000 to 200, we must not place the load upon the shoulders of the 1800 who are out of a job. In an economy of abundance we must be on the lookout for new inventions which will satisfy new wants, develop new industries, new products, new services."

W.C.T.U. to Stiffen Fight in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANVILLE, Va., Oct. 21 — Mrs. Howard Hoge, of Lincoln, Va., addressing the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Danville, Va., pledged her services to continue warfare against the liquor traffic and drink habit. She is concluding her thirty-ninth year as president of the Virginia organization.

The W. C. T. U. state president presented an array of statistics to show that the increasing sale of liquor in Virginia is having its effect on the behaviorism of young and old and that steps should be taken particularly to decrease the number of establishments where hard liquors and beer can be purchased.

She contended that liquor lawlessness is continuing under the wet regime, and that the estimated gross income from liquor sales in Virginia this year of $17,000,000 is to be deplored.

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Japanese Foster Drug Traffic While Chinese Push Reforms; League Report Shows Menace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—In Manchoukuo, Jehol, Fukien and other parts of northern China, where the Japanese are in control, there has grown up in the drug traffic "a danger not only to China but also to the whole world."

This allegation is made in an authoritative report issued by a League of Nations Committee.

The report is based largely upon evidence given by Stuart J. Fuller, who has been collecting information on behalf of the United States, and Pasha T. W. Russell, who has been doing the same for Egypt as director of that country's Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau. The committee fully confirms the story these credible witnesses have had to tell.

Mr. Fuller finds that while in Chinese Government provinces laudable efforts are being made to put down the evil, in the wide area where Japanese are in control a truly menacing state of things exists.

Chinese Push Reforms

Referring to opium, Mr. Fuller said that in the three Chinese-ruled provinces of Yunnan, Szechwan and Kweichow, which represent most of the production of this drug south of the Great Wall, "the restrictive measures enforced by the Chinese Government are now commencing to have a noticeable effect. The production for the crop year 1936-37 is estimated to have been reduced in Yunnan by about 50 per cent and in Szechwan by about the same proportion, till it now rests at about one half of the usual output."

In the provinces under Japanese control or influence, Mr. Fuller went on to say, a very different state of things prevails. Opium growing is increasing enormously. New morphine factories have been started. One of these factories alone, Mr. Fuller said, has "an output of 50 kilograms of heroin daily, or some 15 times the world's legitimate needs."

The conditions in Manchoukuo and Jehol, Mr. Fuller continued, are now "almost beyond belief. This is the one region in the world where the governing authority not only makes no effort to prevent the abuse of narcotic drugs but actually profits by the rapid increase of narcotic addiction."

Drugs Exported in Letters

To this devastating evidence Mr. Russell makes striking additions,—"In the city of Harbin," he said, "there are not less than 300 heroin dens. . . . These dens are visited daily by about 50,000 addicts of Chinese, Russian and Japanese nationality. . . . The supply of drugs is not manufactured in Harbin itself. It comes entirely from the Japanese concession in Mukden and from Dairen. It is from Dairen that thousands of letters containing drugs are posted to the United States, Egypt and elsewhere."

Mr. Russell estimates the total of heroin shipped from Tientsin at more than 500 kilos weekly, of which 60 per cent goes direct to the United States, 20 per cent to the same destination via Europe and the remaining 10 per cent to other countries including Egypt.

He adds: "We should not be far short of the mark if we said that 90 per cent of all the illicit white drugs of the world are of Japanese origin, manufactured in the Japanese concession of Tientsin, around Tientsin, in or around Dairen or in other cities of Manchuria, Jehol and China, and this always by Japanese or under Japanese supervision."

Taverns Curbed By Ancient Deeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21—A number of taprooms, taverns, clubs and restaurants now operating in certain sections of Philadelphia, in which early owners decreed that no liquor should be sold for varying numbers of years, may be refused 1938 licenses by the Liquor Board. The Board has ruled that all applicants for new licenses must submit their deeds for examination, to see if any such clauses are included.

The Disston Estate tract, the Twaddell tract, the old Fairhill Land Company tract, and a number of smaller pieces of ground, on which liquor dispensing concerns are now active, are affected.

Palestine Decree Drafted

JERUSALEM, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Government published today the draft of an ordinance giving legal force to a scheme for restricting Jewish and other immigration, which was one of the Royal Commission's proposals.

The new regulations empower the British High Commission to grant a fixed number of immigration permits for the period ending March 31, 1938, instead of regulating immigration in accordance with the country's capacity for economic absorption.

According to the amended law, the High Commissioner will prescribe a maximum aggregate number of foreigners entering at one period, a maximum in any category and in what proportions Jews are to be allowed.

The Jewish press strongly protested the ordinance, declaring it "deals a death blow at any illusions whereto Jews may cling that their entry into Palestine would not be barred."

The Palestine Post pointed out that this is the first time since the idea of a Jewish National Home was conceived and the mandate enforced that prospective Jewish settlers have been legally described as "foreigners."

JERUSALEM, Oct. 21 (AP)—Avinoam Yellin, Cambridge-educated senior inspector of Jewish schools in the government department of education, was shot and critically wounded today. An unidentified assailant fired on him as he entered his office in the Mount Zion section beside the old city wall.

Pat-a-Cake, Pat-a-Cake—

From U. S. Camera 1937, © T. J. Maloney

"Father and Son"

Photograph by Torkel Korling of Chicago, Taken for the Union Central Life Insurance Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Patience of the serious photographer when attempting to realize some carefully planned picture is illustrated in the print, "Father and Son," now on exhibition in the U. S. Camera annual show at the international building, Rockefeller Center, here, sponsored by the U. S. Camera and T. J. Maloney, Inc. The picture won first award as the best advertising picture of the year and is the work of Torkel Korling, who made it for use in the national advertising campaign of a life insurance company.

Ostensibly the picture seems a casual shot. On the contrary, it was very difficult and took so long a time in preparation that only a single exposure was made, although in similar cases several exposures usually are made to permit a selection later.

Mr. Korling is both photographer and model in this case. It is his hand; the hand of the baby is that of his own baby, who was held by Mrs. Korling, while Mr. Korling operated the camera with his other hand and with his foot set off the flash bulbs that gave the light above and to one side of the "set-up."

The show this year has a greater attendance of persons who use cameras than ever before, due to the popularity of photography as a hobby. Visitors view the pictures more intelligently because, being photographers themselves, they can appreciate various aspects of the craft and pass judgment on the pictures they see.

Exports of Germany and Italy Affect Accord

Can Peace Come to the Danube?

Fourth of Six Articles

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Friendly agreement with Germany, said Dr. Kamil Krofta, gifted Czech Foreign Minister, in a recent speech, "is one of the primary conditions for appeasement in Central Europe."

The same is true, though to a somewhat less extent, of Italy. These two big States, offering as they do the natural outlet for the goods of the Danubian basin, must on account of their economic as well as their political importance play a major role in the affairs of this area.

Two years ago it was Italy which filled the star position. Today, German influence tends to outstrip that of Italy. Forced to pay a high price for German support during the sanctions imbroglio, Benito Mussolini has formally given up his predominant position in Austria in favor of Germany and has left his former protégé, Bulgaria, to her fate. Today, in fact, Italy seems content to act, so far as Central Europe is concerned, as a junior spoke in the Berlin-Rome axis.

As a result of Italy's attitude, Bulgaria has been forced to make terms with her former enemy, Yugoslavia. Similarly Austria, in trying to avoid complete absorption by Germany, has been brought much closer to her old associates along the Danube, notably Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Both Austria and Hungary are still bound by the Rome Protocols, signed in March, 1934, but the collaboration with Italy which these agreements impose in the political sphere simply does not exist today.

In the economic field, however, Italy continues to play an important rôle in the Danubian country although not nearly such an important one as Germany. Hungary, for example, bought in 1936 about three times as much from Germany as she did from Italy. In 1934, the proportion was as three to two. German trade to Hungary increased by about 80 per cent in the two years and Italy's declined by nearly 25 per cent. In regard to Hungarian exports, the position is that Italy's share has nearly doubled while Germany's has increased by something like 50 per cent.

The share of both countries, however, is likely to be affected by the recent ending of the trade war between Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Prior to 1929 when the trade war began, Czechoslovakia was one of Hungary's best customers and in return supplied Hungary with more goods than any other country. In 1936, Germany occupied that position.

Culturally speaking Rome finds a decidedly sympathetic ear in Budapest but not in Vienna. It is moreover reported on excellent authority that when the King of Italy accompanied by the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, visited Budapest this summer, the Hungarian Government made it very clear that while Hungary viewed with approval a rapprochement between Berlin and Rome based on cultural and economic ties she would have to dissociate herself formally from it if the Berlin-Rome axis became a military alliance.

Conversation with leaders of Hungarian opinion leave a definite impression that both official and non-official circles are keenly alive to the danger of Germany's traditional Drang nach Osten policy ultimately leading to the virtual subjection of the smaller nationalities in Central Europe. At the moment, however, Budapest appears to think that Germany does not intend to pursue a forward policy in Central Europe. There is therefore a tendency to keep on good terms with Berlin as a counterweight to the Little Entente.

Two Divergent Policies

But the present Hungarian Government is certainly not pro-German. Many of its members think that German influence in Hungary is altogether too strong and they would like to see it diminished.

The fact is that throughout the Danubian area while everyone wants, and indeed needs, the German market there is a certain element of apprehension discernible about Germany's political aims. As a well-known but necessarily anonymous Roumanian statesman said this summer, one must recognize a distinction between the peace-time and war-time policies of the Danubian States. In times of peace he explained they must naturally think of their economic interests which means they must be friendly to Germany. In war time they think of their vital interests which are definitely opposed to those of Germany.

In all the Danubian countries there are important German minorities. It is a fact which the young people in Germany are never allowed to forget. I remember, for example, seeing in the Students' Club in Danzig, a whole series of pictures of these little islands of "unliberated Germany"—pictures of places in Czechoslovakia, in Yugoslavia, in Roumania, even as far afield as Russia and being told that it was the hope of all Germans that these places would ultimately be united with the Fatherland. Actually, the word used was "re-united"—a complete mis-statement of history, but not less significant on that account.

It is the opinion of many observers in Central Europe that this expansionist aspect of the German political creed is responsible for a remarkable development of recent years: namely, the spread of the English language in the Danube basin. It is a phenomenon which cannot fail to strike anyone who revisits this part of Europe. There is little doubt that English culture is valued not merely for its own sake but because it provides a counterweight to the rather oppressive and somewhat importunate nearness of German culture.

Germany, of course, cannot be kept out of the Danubian basin and I found no responsible authority, even in Czechoslovakia, who wants to keep her out. The problem is to allay the prevailing suspicion that Germany wants more than markets—that she wants either political control or downright territorial expansion. It is primarily Germany's own job to allay these fears.

In so far as Italy is concerned, there is a widely held opinion in Central Europe that Signor Mussolini in trying to absorb Ethiopia has a full-time job for many years to come. It does not appear, however, that this view is shared in countries like Turkey or Greece or even in Yugoslavia.

Italy in Scope of Plan

However, it is by no means outside the range of practical propositions that the Middle European countries will offer to call Italy into some form of economic co-operation in the hope of thereby constituting a sufficiently powerful bloc to talk on equal terms with Germany.

It is worth recalling in this connection that when Dr. Milan Hodza addressed the International Conference of League of Nations Societies at Bratislava at the end of June he declared that the two economic systems represented by the Little Entente and Rome Protocol group are approaching an understanding (to include Bulgaria) which would establish a new atmosphere in Central Europe.

Dr. Hodza is always an optimist and most persons would say that his announcement at Bratislava erred in this direction, particularly if he meant all three Rome Protocol States, Italy as well as Austria and Hungary. But it is a solution of the Central European problem which would go far to ensure a long era of peace in that uneasy region.

Women Prepare for Jury Duty By Playing Roles in Mock Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Exhibiting a marked interest in their newly granted right to serve on juries in this State, women are attending mock trials and gaining practical experience in weighing evidence and bringing in a verdict.

With Justice Agnes Craig of the Municipal Court, the only woman judge elected in this State, on the bench to lend realism, a mock trial of a civil case was held in the Bronx County Building recently. The court room was packed despite rainy weather and many persons were turned away. The 12 jurors were selected by an attendant from names put into the jury wheel as the audience arrived. The case was a negligence action sponsored by the League of Women Voters, the Soroptimists and the Bronx Woman's Club.

Attorneys for the defense and plaintiff argued sternly on both sides, but kept up a humorous by-play between times.

Lawyers Play Roles

These roles were taken by two attorneys well known here—Miss Zenaida Drabkin, formerly president of the Bronx Women's Bar Association, and Miss Sarah Horn, now president of the association. Miss Bertha Schwartz, Assistant Attorney General of New York State, was in charge of the meeting.

The "case" was that of an alleged physical accident resulting from a fall sustained by a paying guest at a summer camp. The plaintiff's story was that she fell through a hole in the steps of a bungalow. But, according to the defendant—the owner of the camp—the guest's fall resulted not from any defect in the porch, but from the fact she was wearing French heels and tripped on the cuff of her slacks.

Justice Craig heard testimony for two hours. The witnesses—two physicians, a camp counselor and a camp guest—were questioned in the light of all available facts.

Judge Charges Jury

At the conclusion of the testimony, Justice Craig charged the jury to consider "all" the evidence.

"Don't allow anything personal to sway you," she admonished. "Don't feel that, because you have lost a laundry bag, all laundrymen are careless or dishonest. What is negligence? Negligence is the failure to use the care that should ordinarily be used. Ask yourself, Has the plaintiff been negligent? If you find she has been negligent in the slightest degree, then she is guilty of contributory negligence and she cannot recover.

"I have no opinion on this case. I have no right to an opinion on this case. The facts as you hear them must sway your decision."

While the jury was deliberating, Justice Craig spoke informally, voicing her pleasure over the way women are responding to the new law making it permissive for them to serve on juries.

"I have been delighted with the results up to date," she declared. "I have thought, in the past, that the men we had were excellent. We wouldn't have to set one aside once in two or three years. That same thing exists with women. The women co-operate with the men. There is no nonsense."

It did not take the jury long to reach a verdict, which was in favor of the plaintiff who, it held, was entitled to $100 for damages.

Heads 'Exile University'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 — Eugene Seligman, a member of the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, has been elected chairman of the board of trustees of the "University in Exile," it was announced yesterday. He succeeds Ira A. Hirschmann, who has been head of the board since its organization in 1935.

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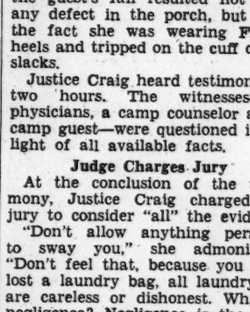

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Mediterranean Must Be Open, Parliament Hears From Eden

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, addressing Commons at the opening of the autumn session, today thanked Italy for making at "the eleventh hour" her new and "very welcome" contribution to Europe's program of non-intervention in Spain—by agreeing to preliminary steps for withdrawal of foreign fighters in insurgent armies.

Mr. Eden reiterated, however, Britain's determination "to maintain a right of way on this main arterial road"—the Mediterranean.

Britain is united, he continued, in wanting the Government to take no sides in a purely Spanish matter but "there will be no indifference on the part of the British Government where it is clear that vital British interests are concerned."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The oak-panelled chamber with green benches where Parliament meets and where for two and a half months men with brooms and women with dusters have been in undisturbed possession, today became again the center of Britain's political life and of a foreign affairs debate, for the M. P.'s have returned from their long summer vacation, and lobbies are once more buzzing with political talk.

Big Ben's clock outside the building still chimes the hours of what is officially "the session." But this carrying of the old to the very threshold of what is about to become the new session is little more than a formality designed to avoid what might otherwise have been a cause of inconvenient delay. The reason is that under the law as it has existed since the days of Queen Victoria, a royal proclamation has to be issued and a period of at least six days has to elapse before Parliament can be called together when out of session.

Owing to the disturbed condition of Europe this year, it was thought best for the Government to retain power to dispense with these formalities in case of need. This it can do—provided the session has not terminated—by the mere issue to each M. P. of a telegram in the name of the Speaker. It has thus come about that, although no sitting of Parliament has been held since last July when both Houses separated for the summer vacation, nevertheless in theory the session has continued all that time.

One of the first official duties of Parliament after reassembling is thus to put through the picturesque formalities whereby the session terminates.

A dignified official, "Black Rod," who represents the House of Lords, demands admission with three sword taps on the door of the House of Commons. This door has previously been locked, in token of continuance of the cherished privilege of the Lower House—dating from the days of Oliver Cromwell—to exclude the King and all his emissaries. When the knock is heard the door is ceremoniously thrown open.

Black Rod is admitted and delivers an invitation to the Speaker and Members of Parliament to attend, in the House of Lords, to hear a Royal message of prorogation. This message is read by the Lord Chancellor, Chairman of the Upper House, and is subsequently repeated by the Speaker in the Lower Chamber. It is a mere formality announcing the ending of the session and reviewing some of the chief measures passed in the period.

Week End Busy

Thereafter follows a week end during which Parliament is not in session. M. P.'s, however, find their time fully taken up with seeing visitors who have causes to press, and with answering the innumerable letters from constituents that crowd upon them when in London. The ceremonial opening of a new session follows a few days later, when the King, if the weather be fine, drives to the House of Lords in state, in a gilded coach, and reads out a speech written for him by the Prime Minister. This speech is a formal one. It emphasizes the main lines of the policy of the Government.

The situation in which this ancient ceremonial takes place is an extraordinary one. Relations with no less than five separate world centers—those of Spain, Italy, Germany, Russia and the Far East—have all been strained. A British Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, laid down his office last summer. Another Mr. Neville Chamberlain, has since succeeded him. British rearmament is being pushed on an unprecedented scale.

So serious has become the situation that practically all ordinary opposition in Parliament—at least so far as concerns foreign policy—has disappeared. Not only does the National Government that has been in power since 1931, contain representatives of all the parties, but even those Labor and Liberal groups that remain outside—although ordinarily pacifist—have for the time being put aside all serious criticism of rearmament.

Two of Chief Figures

In this agreement, two of the chief figures have been Mr. Ernest Bevin and Sir Walter Citrine, representing the Trade Union Congress, a body with 5,308,000 members standing for the British organized labor movement as a whole. A similar position has been taken by Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberals, and Mr. Clement Attlee, who heads what still remains of Parliamentary Labor opposition, has largely come into line.

The same amount of agreement does not exist in home affairs, but for the time being—as has been shown by recent Parliamentary by-elections—the vast mass of public opinion is solidly behind Mr. Chamberlain.

Parliament nevertheless has reassembled in no mood for further retreat in the face of agression by any other nation. Mr. Baldwin's policy of peace at all costs has given place to a feeling which is the stronger for the fact that it has been very slow of growth. It is that there may be more peace in strength than in weakness and that the time for a negative policy of placation may have passed.

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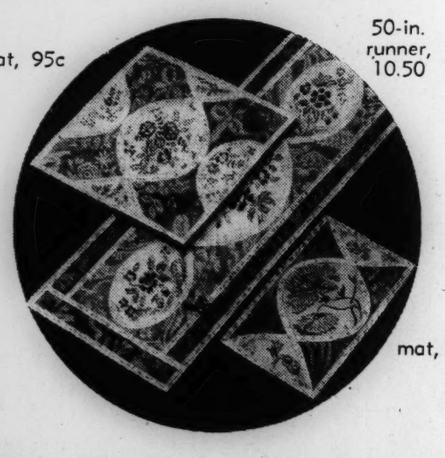

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Spanish War: Military Summary

Successes of Insurgents in the north give control of mining areas. Loyalists reduce danger to the Madrid-Valencia line.

To provide a comprehensive picture of the military operations in Spain, the following summary is presented, cabled by a military observer who is closely following tactical developments on the Iberian peninsula.

The article reviews the entire campaign, co-ordinating details since the publication of the last summary on the Spanish war operations.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With well-confirmed reports of the fall of the Asturian seaport of Gijon—key city in northwest Spain where the Government forces were resisting the Insurgent advance—Gen. Francisco Franco's northern campaign is drawing rapidly to a close.

The event provides a suitable moment to sum up the military situation in the Spanish civil war.

General Franco's striking successes in the north considerably outweigh his not inconsiderable reverses in other sectors. By completely overrunning the Basque country and practically completing subjugation of the Asturian miners, General Franco has gained control over certain important mining areas. Incidentally he has added considerably to the Insurgents' larder which was already better stocked than that of the Loyalists.

Moreover, a completion of mopping up in the north will set free considerable forces for General Franco's next objective. This at least will offset any disadvantage from the withdrawal of foreign volunteers—if it eventuates.

The course of the summer's fighting shows that the Loyalists, in anticipation of General Franco's next move, have been trying to strengthen themselves in three main theaters—around Madrid, between Teuruel and Saragossa, and north of Cordoba. As the Spanish war is essentially a war of movement however, despite the stalemate around Madrid, military opinion inclines to the belief that very little except minor operations will be attempted before next March or April.

Campaign of Surprise Attacks

When one looks at newspaper maps and sees two thirds of Spain marked as in General Franco's occupation and the remaining one third as still under control of the Republicans, one gets the impression of a continuous front stretching from Jaca in the Pyrenees to half way between Malaga and Almeria.

Actually fighting has been going on only along a very short portion of this line. Trenches except around Madrid are few and far between. Fighting is for the most part a matter of maneuver, of bombing raids, surprise attacks by cavalry and infantry and more serious attacks by tanks and armored cars. Long stretches of the front generally have no troops on them at all.

Looking, however, along the demarcation line on the newspaper maps one sees a big Froncoist bulge around Teruel, a big Loyalist bulge between Madrid and Escorial and another Loyalist bulge just south of Tagus, between Toledo and Cordobia. These bulges have dominated the fighting of the past summer and are expected to do so again when major operations recommence after the winter.

Insurgents Close to Valencia

At Teruel, the Insurgents are uncomfortably close to Valencia, temporary capital of the Loyalists. A successful drive southward from Saragossa through Tereul would have the effect of cutting off Madrid from Barcelona and the coast. Not only would it cut the Loyalists in two, but it would also compel Madrid's submission through starvation.

Hence during the summer the Loyalists have tried to pinch out a Tereul salient and have also launched an attack on Saragossa. There was heavy fighting round Tereul in the weeks following Aug. 8. East and north of Saragossa the Loyalists launched two attacks in the latter half of the summer and autumn.

In the first they have captured Belchite and in the second they have just taken Monte Sillero, which commands the road from Saragossa to Teruel. Subsidiary operations further north brought the Loyalists appreciably nearer to Jaca. Thus they have appreciably reduced the danger to the Madrid-Valencia line of communications.

The Loyalist bulge around Madrid and Escorial was the objective of the famous Italian push which ended with the crushing victory of the Government's international brigade at Brihuega. Thereafter the Loyalists took the offensive and drove southward July 6 from Escorial in an attempt to flatten out the Insurgent salient between Madrid and Toledo. Here they gained a lot of ground only to lose part of it three weeks later.

Loyalist Position Improved

The Government pursued similar tactics between Toledo and Cordoba where they have gained possession of several important mining districts and established themselves on the edge of the great mountain range of Sierra Morena, whence they threaten the corridor along which General Franco gets his Italian men and material.

Each of these Government attacks brought Insurgent counter attacks which regained part, but by no means all, of the lost ground. The net results are that the Government has definitely improved its position in south and central Spain for the main struggle which is still to come.

Military opinion, however, is inclined to favor the chances of General Franco even if he loses his Italian and German "volunteers."

General Franco's forces are clearly better organized. He has a large number of efficient light two-men tanks of Italian origin, more war planes, more officers, more food and more unity of direction. Moreover he has command of the sea which ought to be distinctly useful if he gets belligerent rights.

Insurgents Better Organized

Compared with the Insurgents, the Government forces are by all accounts ill-equipped, badly led, undisciplined, without an efficient supply of services, and apparently without unified high command. Moreover, the Government is pledged to regional autonomy and Spanish regionalism is one of the biggest obstacles to co-ordinated action against the Insurgents.

As far as manpower is concerned the advantage probably lies with the government, but men are no use if they cannot be armed or led. Another handicap is the rivalry between trade unions.

The great question mark, of course, concerns foreign intervention. As yesterday's developments in the Non-Intervention Committee showed, nobody knows how many foreigners there are on either side. But those fighting for General Franco are almost to a man trained soldiers. Those on the Government's side are mostly factory workers and clerks drawn to Spain by their political enthusiasm. What will be the effect if they all leave? Nobody can even guess.

The natural inference, however, from the attitude of the two sides is that intervention just about cancels itself out. If Valencia were getting more help than General Franco, the Loyalists would not be ready for volunteers to be withdrawn. If General Franco's victory was absolutely certain, Premier Mussolini would not show such anxiety not to give away anything in the Non-Intervention Committee.

The only thing that seems certain is that foreign intervention has definitely exacerbated the struggle as between Spaniards, and that if foreign intervention ends it will be much easier for Spaniards to bring the fighting to an end.

By a Staff Artist

Territory Held by Rival Forces in Spain

Location of Gijon, Reported Captured by Insurgent Forces, Is Shown by Arrow. Territory Still Occupied by Loyalist Forces Shown by Shading. Unshaded Territory, Occupied by Insurgents, Constitutes Slightly More Than Two Thirds of Spain

Franco Council Built On Fascist Model

By the Associated Press

Irun, Spain, Oct. 21

Insurgent General Franco, strengthening his grip on Spanish territory with the capture of Gijon, today named a national council modeled after Italy's Fascist Grand Council to help him govern.

Announcement that the decree had been signed, naming the council, was broadcast by the Insurgent State Party along with first official reports of the fall of the northern seaport.

Pilar Primo de Rivera, daughter of the one-time dictator under the ousted King Alfonso, was among those named to the council, a step toward creation of a civil government under General Franco's dictatorship.

Loyalist Leaders Arrested in Spain For Malaga's Fall

VALENCIA, Spain, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Ministry of National Defense announced yesterday that four of the Spanish Government's highest ranking military leaders had been arrested.

They were charged with responsibility for the fall of Malaga, important seaport on Spain's southern coast which the insurgents captured Feb. 8.

Those arrested were Gen. Martinez Cabrera, former chief of the general staff of the war ministry and rumored last month as about to become commander-in-chief of Government forces; Gen. Jose Asensio, former Undersecretary for War; Infantry Col. Manuel Arteaga, until his arrest in charge of the important garrison at Alicante; and Gen. Fernando Martinez Monre.

All but General Martinez, who was arrested in Barcelona, were imprisoned in Valencia.

The Ministry of National Defense and a supreme court judge investigating the loss of Malaga ordered the arrests. When Premier Juan Negrin took over the Government in May he promised that those responsible for the defeat at Malaga would be discovered and punished.

Meanwhile three aviators who brought down three insurgent planes during night battles on the Brunete front south of Madrid were rewarded. They received gold wrist watches donated by Premier Negrin, wallets decorated with gold and platinum, and an American automobile apiece. The aviators chose the cars instead of proffered 25,000 peseta ($1500) money prizes.

Italy Widens Scope Of Military Law

ROME, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Government decreed last night that it would punish in Italy any Italians found guilty of military crimes in other countries. Such criminals would be punished in general according to Italian military law.

The new decree provided that sentences imposed by foreign military tribunals on Italian subjects could be carried out in Italy if the crime committed were contained in Italy's military penal code.

Under the law the supreme military tribunal of Italy would pass upon such cases, and could, if thought advisable, substitute an Italian penalty for that provided in the country where the crime was committed.

The law, which appeared to apply, for example, to Italians fighting with insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco's insurgents in Spain, paralleled the Government's attitude in civil criminal cases.

The civil courts have tried and convicted criminals who were charged with civil crimes in other countries.

A special tribunal convicted and sentenced to from one to 18 years 10 more Italians for anti-fascist activities.

$10 Ransom Bill Found

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—A $10 note which had been included in the $50,000 ransom paid to the kidnapers of Charles S. Ross was turned over to federal authorities today. The bill was produced by Mrs. Clara Ludwig, Blue Island, who said it came into her possession Tuesday night.

Wells to Visit Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—H. G. Wells, the British author, was invited to luncheon by President Roosevelt today.

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Italians Reaffirm Stand For Belligerent Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

mands backed by both Italy and Germany.

Britain has been charged with the task of sounding both sides in accordance with the British compromise plan of July which has been accepted almost in its entirety except for the important question of a timetable for belligerent rights and withdrawals of volunteers.

Italy's changed attitude is explained here by some observers as due to the speeding up of the war, notably with the Insurgents' capture of the strategic port of Gijon, in Asturias. The end of the Asturian campaign, which thus appears imminent, will release a considerable number of Insurgents for service elsewhere.

Other observers believe Italy's action to be due to pressure by Reichsführer Hitler who is represented as not being ready to support Italy in any war with Britain and France.

Though the estimate of 100,000 is probably excessive, the number cannot be far short of the total of Italian volunteers in the country. German influence on Italy's decision is more problematic, but there is reason to believe that there is something in it.

Details of the formula devised for breaking the deadlock on withdrawal of foreign "volunteers" in Spain are said by informed sources to be as follows:

1. Token withdrawals — probably in equal numbers from among foreigners fighting with the Insurgents and the Government in Spain. The sub-committee today is expected to establish this point definitely.

2. A commission will go to Spain to report on the numbers of volunteers and a system for their evacuation.

3. Complete evacuation to be undertaken.

4. An independent authority, probably the Non-Intervention Committee, to decide the moment when belligerent rights should be granted.

British officials said the entire scheme fitted into the framework of the British proposals advanced July 14.

French Sympathizers See Loyalist Spain Periled By Volunteer Inquiry

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP)—Although Quai d'Orsay officials said Italy's agreement to despatch a commission to Spain to look into the withdrawal of foreign volunteers caused a good impression here, there is an evident feeling among high French circles that such procedure might evolve into a fatal waste of time—for the Spanish Government.

The reported surrender of Gijon, Insurgent port objective on the Biscayan coast, added to the concern of Spanish Government sympathizers who felt that Generalissimo Francisco Franco could have his heralded big offensive well under way in eastern Spain before the withdrawal of any important number of volunteers could affect his strength.

Premier Mussolini of Italy, they opined, thus could accomplish the double purpose of keeping non-intervention commitments alive and gaining valuable time for Insurgent operations.

The effect, they said, would neatly tie the hands of France and Britain as far as any counter action is concerned, while Italy's fighting men already in Spain could throw perhaps a decisive weight in numbers into a final campaign of the Spanish civil war.

Italy Expresses Relief Over Action on Spain; Realizes Difficulties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 21—Italy's contribution to the accord reached yesterday in London is described here as a further confirmation of the good will of the Fascist Government and of its desire to seek a peaceful settlement of the Spanish problem.

There is no reference here to the suggestion, made in other capitals, that the Italian concessions may merely have served to provide new delays. Delays, indeed, would materially serve the Italian cause in Spain for two reasons. The first is that military developments there are rapidly assuming a conclusive tendency. The second is that to keep the discussions going in the non-intervention sub-committee serves to prevent the democratic powers from assuming "freedom of action."

However, the atmosphere here is one of great relief that an agreement has been reached and that the dangers that threatened European peace have been eliminated, thus providing a new approach to the problem of withdrawal of volunteers from Spain and granting belligerent rights to conflicting parties.

The difficulties that are ahead to give practical application to the accord of the great powers are, however, fully realized and for this reason, as Fascist newspapers point out today, Italy does not share that "excessive" optimism which appears to be entertained in British quarters concerning developments of the Spanish situation.

It is recalled that on many occasions in the past unexpected hitches caused by "mysterious forces" have hindered action of those governments which were anxious to maintain peace.

Hope nevertheless is expressed that the task of the international commission that is to go to Spain will not be made more difficult by maneuvers of political parties opposed to Fascism.

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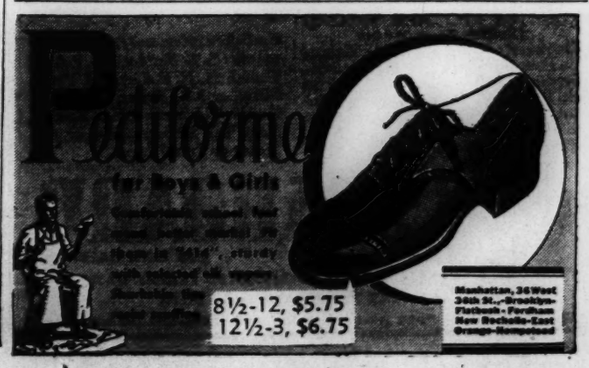

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Political Control of Schools Problem Faced by Many Cities

Saving Our Schools
Sixteenth of 52 Articles

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Many smaller towns, no doubt, have the same problem with politicians as big Chicago. Influential Mr. Political Boss wants to be able to tell the superintendent of schools where to buy books and coal, and whom to select as teachers, so that his crowd can collect "rake-offs" on purchases and votes on election day from the people favored. If the children get poorer education and the citizens spend more for it, no matter to Mr. Boss.

But in little towns this desire of spoilsmen to dip out political gravy from the schools expresses itself in less dramatic forms than in a big city. Chicago is like a magnifying glass or a motion picture projector. It throws upon the screen in vastly enlarged form a story entitled "Politics ruins Schools," a picture which might be found in miniature in small communities. The plot of this drama is not a novel one, but in Chicago the cast of characters is so large (13,300 teachers, 450,000 pupils), the budget so big ($70,000,000) and, too, the publicity so searching, that the story becomes far more vivid here. Chicago, therefore, has come to be an example in the nation of the politics-ridden school system. In the future, it is hoped, it may also offer an example of how to free schools of political control.

In recent years political domination of the Chicago public schools has manifested itself in events so striking that they have been national news. There was the trial of William McAndrew, Chicago school superintendent, in fulfillment of Mayor William Hale Thompson's campaign promise to fire the eminent educator who then headed the schools. The school board, in obedience to Mayor Thompson, found Mr. McAndrew guilty of insubordination and let him go. Later the Chicago Bar Association disbarred one of the chief school board witnesses, but by that time the affair was almost forgotten.

Retrenchment Policies

Now with a new Mayor and a change in political parties, there has come a change in school board membership, but no lessening of political pressure on the schools. Indeed, retrenchment policies adopted soon after Edward J. Kelly became Mayor roused the public even more than the McAndrew trial.

In a recent publication, "Machine Politics: Chicago Model" (University of Chicago Press), Dr. Harold F. Gosnell of the University of Chicago relates this as an example of what he calls a "mistake" of the Kelly-Nash political machine:

"Shortly after coming into office," Dr. Gosnell writes, "Kelly gained control of the school board, which up to that time had been run by Thompson holdovers. Although the school budget for the year had been passed, the new board, made up for the most part of practical business men, held a secret session and adopted a drastic program of economy that was condemned by educators everywhere. The city junior college and junior high schools were completely abolished; the work in music, manual training, household arts, and physical education was eliminated from the elementary schools; and the kindergartens were cut by 50 per cent. Teachers, pupils, parents and civic leaders protested against the flouting of the superintendent and the interests of the school children, but the board was adamant."

As a result of these experiences, many Chicagoans believe now that it doesn't matter much which party is in office, but that so long as a political machine is in power and unchecked, there will be meddling with the educational system by groups seeking to fulfill their own ends.

Effects of Politics

When politics gets its hand on the schools, two things are likely to happen, educators say. One is that school buildings and supplies and school business administration will cost more than they should because somebody is getting graft. The other is that the men and women who teach the children, and those who supervise the teachers, will be spoils appointees. If there is one place in all public service where favoritism in appointments is disastrous, it is in the school system, the educators point out. Such favoritism puts the teaching personnel under obligations to the political machine and keeps the schools from being the force they should be for good government. Moreover, it tends to make hypocrites of educators whom the community expects to be character builders by example.

The ultimate answer seems to be a civic uprising against the political machine and its attempted dictatorship of the schools: but at present the chief resistance is in the form of suits against the school board for specific acts which, it is alleged, have opened the classroom doors to spoils politicians.

Suits Filed

One suit has been brought by Dr. Hiram B. Loomis, a retired principal of high educational standing, who is asking, as a taxpayer, an injunction to prevent the school board from appointing more principals from a recent eligible list. His contention is that the examinations which placed people on this list were manipulated to make possible favoritism.

Another suit is that of Raymond Cook, a teacher who took this principals examination and who charges that although he ranked fourth among 850 candidates and had high qualifications he was defrauded of his appointment by a last-minute change in the rules.

Another case has as its complainant a former principal of Bowen High School, who was demoted to an elementary school principalship for reasons which the principal claims were political, and who now seeks reinstatement.

That criticism is well-founded is maintained by impartial educators outside the Chicago system. Dr. Charles H. Judd, dean of the University of Chicago's school of education, said in a public meeting here that he regarded the methods used in selecting the last group of school principals "arbitrary and unprofessional," and concluded with the statement, "It would be possible to present other details which make it perfectly clear that appointments in the schools of this city are made on the basis of favoritism and that politics are being directed to satisfy interests other than those of the pupils."

Procedure Costly

Recourse to the courts to check politics in the schools is a procedure costly to the public, which must pay the bills for the school board's defense. But at present it seems the most direct method to those individuals and groups adopting it.

The City Club, a leading civic organization here, is making an investigation of other charges. Its education committee has been at work some months looking into the budget—said to be top-heavy on the administration side—into school building policies of the present board and its abolition of junior high schools. It recognizes the importance of the charges of political appointments to high school principalships, but is awaiting the settlement of the pending court cases before delving into that problem.

The City Club's investigation came as a result of charges made by a young woman, who for the past five years has led a sustained campaign in behalf of politics-free schools. Mrs. Mabel P. Simpson, executive secretary of the Citizens' Schools Committee, took that post when the Kelly school board's retrenchment program aroused public indignation, and she has continued, with other members of the organization, to keep school matters before the various civic organizations here and before the newspapers.

Public Informed

As a result, it is pretty hard now to make a secret of anything done at Board of Education headquarters. The committee keeps before the public the things that politics has done and is doing to the schools here. It reminds citizens that the teachers, in addition to going for many months without pay during the depression, received salary cuts more severe than those of other public employees, and have had less of these cuts restored than any other branch of government service. It tells the people also that Chicago is spending a disproportionate amount of its school income for its business department, while the education department suffers.

It protests the school board's practice of recruiting teachers exclusively from Chicago Normal School graduates, charging that it rejects better qualified candidates who come from other cities. It also objects to a new policy of centralized selection and purchasing of textbooks which it claims keeps principals from choosing the best books for their particular metropolitan communities and makes "rakeoffs" easier. And above all, it raises its voice against the current practice of the school board president, who performs administrative duties which it claims should be exercised only by the superintendent of schools.

Educators outside the Chicago school system declare they can see the damaging effects of all these charged abuses in the mental attitudes of teachers and principals.

"Morale Undermined"

"The morale of the teaching force has been seriously undermined by what has taken place," said Dean Judd recently at a mass meeting. Dean Ernest O. Melby of Northwestern University's school of education, also spoke with great emphasis upon this phase of Chicago's school problem.

"Probably the worst and most dangerous feature of the present situation," he said, "lies in the excessive regimentation of teachers and principals and the injection of fear as an instrument of coercion. Fear of espionage and reprisal penetrates the remotest corners of classrooms of the Chicago system. Some of the best principals I know in Chicago make only written announcements to their teaching staff. They are afraid to express themselves extemporaneously for fear they may be misquoted and may suffer professionally or personally as a result.

"Teachers are afraid to serve the needs of children as they see them in line with the best educational thinking because of the possibility that discovery of variations by administrative and supervisory officers may lead to their demotion or other professional injury."

Such charges lead to the question of what can be done about it. Many cities face a problem similar to, even though smaller than, that of Chicago. Is there some strategic point at which machine politics can be checked?

Superintendent's Power

Dean Judd and other educators believe there is. The vulnerable point in the system, they point out, is the superintendency. Give the city superintendent the same degree of responsibility and freedom from domination that council-manager cities give their city manager, and you have a bulwark against political pressure. But make him a "yes man" for a lay board of education which regards itself under obligation to the mayor, and you have an open door through which politics can enter the schools.

School boards, in other words, should learn their places, and citizens should know what to expect of their school boards, these educators believe. In Chicago the school trustees, acting on an unfortunate precedent, try to do the work which educators and indeed all authorities on governmental procedure, say should be done by experts hired by the board.

As a result, the duties of the president of the board have become so heavy that the post, although unpaid, has developed into a practically full-time job, and one which requires a considerable office staff. In Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and other large cities, the board president performs his duties without any office appropriation, but in Chicago the work of James M. McCahey, president, has become so onerous that it takes a budget appropriation of over $17,000 a year to carry it on, and he has almost no time left for his coal business, his friends say.

Called Detriment

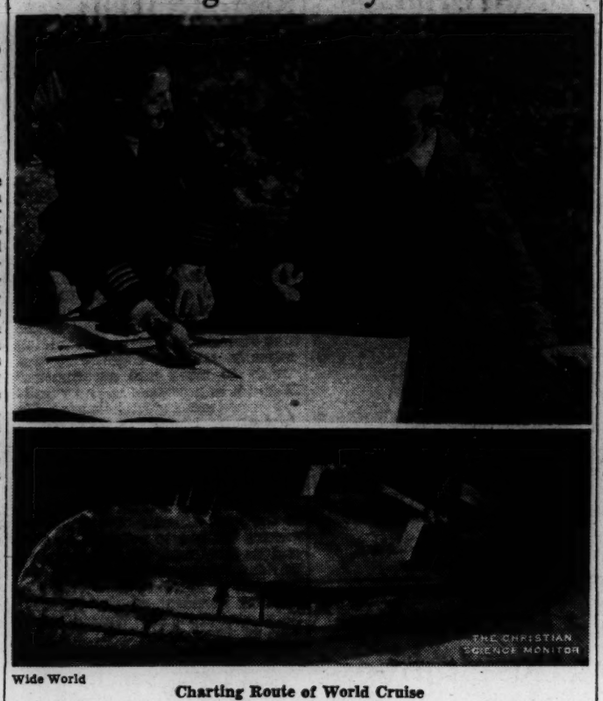
Such activity, far from being a help to the educational officers of the schools, is a positive detriment, according to a report made by the Department of Secondary School Principals of the N. E. A., edited by Dr. William C. Reavis of the University of Chicago. Principals in this city are hindered in their work, says this report, "by the assumption of extralegal functions by the board of education president and by the super-extralegal control reported to be exercised by the dominant political organization through the mayoral office."

So far, Chicago civic groups have not been able to do a great deal to improve their schools, but there are clear signs of progress, indicating that they are at least on the right road. They succeeded in getting the Mayor to reappoint to the board a woman member who has constituted a minority of one in opposition to its much-criticized policies. They have convinced many citizens that all is not well in the blackboard lined halls, and persuaded them that something drastic needs to be done.

It may be that no real reform will come until this city throws out its political machine and cleans up the city government. If so, it is also true that nothing stirs people to civic action so much as an attack on their public schools, which they rightly regard as their dearest possession among all public institutions. It may be that the machine's "mistake" in damaging the schools may mark the beginning of a real municipal reform movement. Surely in every city, large or small, there is need for citizen organization to say to selfish interests, with the power that organized voters have, "Hands off our schools."

Tomorrow's article will be found in the news pages.

'I'll Be Right Here by Christmas'



Wide World

Charting Route of World Cruise

Upper—Capt. William Sallsten and Poultney Bigelow Looking Over Map of the World. Lower—Uncompleted Canoe Which Will Help Float Catamaran Across the Seven Seas.

Captain Rigs Canoe Catamaran For Two-Year Cruise of World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Long ago Kipling sang:

"The liner she's a lady, an' she never looks nor 'eeds;
The man o' war's 'er 'usband, and 'e gives 'er all she needs;
But, oh, the little cargo boats that sail the wet seas 'roun',
They're just the same as you an' me a'plyin' up and down."

Capt. William Sallsten, who is staying with Poultney Bigelow, a friend of the one-time German Kaiser, traveler and author, in Malden-on-Hudson, will agree with this—that there are other vessels on the seas in addition to the big, modern, passenger steamships that are worthy of notice and admiration and which bring joy to the heart of man. He is one of those millions to whom the tang of the sea means everything. To them it is home, and when they are not on the sea, they want to be near it.

For 12 years Captain Sallsten has been landlocked, but all the while he has cherished the idea of making a trip around the world alone in a catamaran of his own building. He is hammering it together and expects to sail down the Hudson and through the Narrows into the open Atlantic later this month for a two-and-a-half years' voyage.

Three-Canoe Craft

Captain Sallsten's craft is not exactly a catamaran, however. A catamaran is a kind of raft or float of two or more logs lashed together and propelled by paddles or sails. His craft consists of three canoes, the outside ones being 16 feet long and the middle one 25 feet long, lashed side-by-side and covered with copper. It is decked over with ply-wood. He has built a small cabin atop the middle canoe, with room enough to lie down.

"In a good stiff bracer, she should make 20 knots," captain said.

He knows, however, there will be times when there will not be "a good stiff bracer." Then he will wiggle an oar at the stern after the fashion of a Venetian gondolier.

He is so confident he will make the voyage safely that he is not even taking a life preserver.

Captain Sallsten came originally from Helsingfors, Finland. He ran away from home when a boy and joined a Russian cadet training ship. Three years later he was a member of the crew of a cargo vessel bound from Leith, Scotland, to Honolulu, but at Callao, Peru, he was Shanghaied, he said, and sailed the next three years on a British barque.

Served in World War

Coming to the United States in 1909, he joined the Coast Guard. When the steamship Titanic of the Cunard Line struck an iceberg and went down, he helped rescue some of the survivors. Later he joined the American Merchant Marine and was aboard the steamship Housatonic when it was torpedoed by a German submarine.

The World War ended, Captain Sallsten joined the Isthmian Steamship Line, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, with which he remained 15 years, rising to captain. He has been around the world more than 30 times.

Captain Sallsten declares the craft he is building "will sit in the water like a duck and skim along like an ice boat."

With him on his world cruise he will have no human companion—just "a couple of books, a violin, a mouth organ and a toy monkey mascot."

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FIFTH AVENUE AT 49TH STREET • NEW YORK CITY

Mutual Diplomacy Explored On Greek Visit to Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKRA, Turkey, Oct. 21—Beyond cordial formalities of the visit by Premier Gen. John Metaxas of Greece to President Kemal Ataturk of Turkey lie vital issues centering on diplomatic changes in the Mediterranean.

Greco-Turkish relations have been so amiable of recent years that the two powers are in the position of concerting their foreign policies, instead of patching up old quarrels. Many of the old quarrels—with hundreds of years' bitterness behind them—ended under accords signed in 1930.

On the surface, Premier Metaxas is simply repaying the courtesy visit made by Ismet Inonu, then Turkish Prime Minister, to Athens last May. Yet pirate submarines have operated in Greek and Turkish waters; neither power on the northeastern end of the Mediterranean can remain indifferent to Italo-British tension over Spain; and the Balkan Entente—Greece, Turkey, Roumania and Yugoslavia—cannot avoid playing a prominent part in coming events.

In five days of conference with President Ataturk and Prime Minister Jelel Bayar, General Metaxas will have the larger questions of Mediterranean diplomacy as a backdrop for solidifying economic and diplomatic relations of the two countries. Emphasis is placed here upon economic aspects of the visit, following the railway accord signed last May.

Intimacy of Greco-Turkish affairs is underlined by the presence of General Papagos, Greek chief of staff, at recent Turkish army exercises. Marshal Fevzi Tchakmak, Turkish chief of staff, also visited Athens.

Turkey, long cast in the unpopular role of successor to the oppressive Ottoman Empire which once ruled Greece as well as most of the eastern Mediterranean lands, now stands in the robes of a peacemaker. It was Turkey which brought Greece and Bulgaria together after Greco-Turkish differences had been resolved. Turkey also took the lead in negotiation of the Middle Eastern Pact of Non-Aggression of 1935. Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, and Iraq are signatories.

Across the Near East and on from the Mediterranean to major currents of European diplomacy, the present visit therefore has more than formal possibilities.

In the Mediterranean Orbit

Wide World
Gen. John Metaxas
Premier of Greece

Wide World
Mustapha Kemal Ataturk
President of Turkey

3082 Eggs in 51 Weeks Record Set by 10 Hens

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 20 (AP)—A pen of 10 Leghorns, which laid 3082 eggs in 51 weeks, established a world's record under supervision of New York State College of Agriculture.

Each bird, owned by J. A. Hanson of Corvallis, Ore., the college reported, produced 41.2 pounds of eggs, or more than eight times its weight. Over the 51-week period, 1358.30 pounds of food were consumed by the birds.

They earned 3297.80 points as compared with 3202.10 points established in 1935 by a pen of Rhode Island Reds.

Central Australia Declared Ill Suited for Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The general impression that Central Australia is a land of hidden wealth and great, untapped resources was unceremoniously brushed aside by Dr. Cecil T. Madigan, the eminent explorer, in a recent speech here, in which he strongly advocated expanding the already settled area instead of attempting to tame the wilds of the interior.

"Anything like 1,000,000 people cannot be placed in these arid regions," said Dr. Madigan. "They are about as fertile as Arabia, and the very poor pastoral stretches would soon be saturated by just a few tens of thousands of people. My estimate is that the country can carry one beast to the square mile and 500 head of cattle may keep a family in poor circumstances. This would allow about 100 families, or about 10,000 people in the whole of that vast area. Even if it could hold 10 times that number it would mean only 100,000 people.

Dr. Madigan said that in an area of 500,000 square miles, five times the size of Great Britain and three times that of Germany, there were at present 135 cattle stations. Sixty of them were in Central Australia and the remainder in the north. The smallest, he explained, was of 300 square miles, and the largest 12,000 square miles.

Australia, he went on, must raise its population from 7,000,000 to 50,000,000. For, he said, the nation must turn to its settled country. "I have seen 25 sheep to the square mile in the Flinders ranges," he added, "and only two sheep to the square mile in the south, with the land 50 times as good."

Central Australia, he said, provides all the allurement of the unfettered country and nothing very much more. Good country would be occupied without pushing people into it, and most of the good parts were already occupied. The pioneer spirit still lives in Australia, he added, but he considered it was trying to get blood out of a stone so far as the central regions were concerned. There were men in the north who always carried on in spite of everything and they would never become rich in world's goods.

Referring to mining, Dr. Madigan said there was Tennant Creek—a big field, but men were sitting on their claims doing very little about them in the hope of being bought out for fabulous sums. If there were prospects of another Broken Hill or Kalgoorlie, they were very well hidden.

Maude Adams Sees Stage Goal In Cultivation of Emotions

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 21 (AP)—Maude Adams, the Peter Pan of yesteryear, drew from an old French book on acting yesterday to tell how she feels about the theater.

"It is the mission of all art," she said, "to refine and cultivate the instincts and the emotions."

That, the actress explained in the first newspaper interview of her long career, is the challenge she accepted when she came here to teach dramatics at Stephens College for girls—a challenge to instill in her pupils "something which will relate the theater and acting with the emotions of every day life."

"We should know more about our emotions and have a greater respect for them," Miss Adams continued. "They are the finest things we have."

Retirement Broken

She broke a retirement of 19 years at the behest of Dr. James M Wood, president of Stephens, who said he believed that "for each one of us who may be trained to act, there are thousands of us who may be trained to appreciate acting."

It was not simply to train actresses that Miss Adams came here. She is attempting "to integrate the cultural with the professional"—to leave with her students something that will make their lives fuller even though they never step on a stage after leaving school.

As a starter, she is directing classes in Rostand's "Chantecler" coaching four girls for each part and conferring between rehearsals with two at a time in an attempt to find fresh interpretations.

"There's something fresh in all of us," she said, smiling, "perhaps a little too fresh."

Influence Spreads

Miss Adams' influence is spreading far from the confines of the rehearsal hall. French classes are re-interpreting the play into English; English classes are putting it into verse; art classes are painting sets and music pupils scoring accompaniments.

"Nothing can hurt the theater except bad plays, and nothing can help the theater but good plays," Miss Adams said.

"When I was a child the arts were thought to be misty, vaporish things that sensible people didn't bother with. It used to trouble me that the theater was considered merely a place of amusement and entertainment, because I loved the older people in it. It seemed unfair to them and their labor, for they loved their labor and made many sacrifices for it."

Then, Miss Adams related, she stumbled on the quotation in the French book on the theater, and "that gave me something to put my feet on."

58 More Executions Reported in Russia

MOSCOW, Oct. 21 (AP)—Fifty-eight executions were reported today from Siberia.

Forty-five persons were shot at Irkutsk after conviction on charges of Trotzkyist and Rightist terrorism, sabotage and spying on railroads in behalf of the Japanese intelligence service. Three officials of a village in western Siberia were convicted of killing livestock and neglecting the Soviet cattle-breeding program. From the province of Azov on the Black Sea 10 death sentences for killing livestock on collective farms were reported.

Barton Summons Trade to Guide Public Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Declaring the best thing that could happen to the country would be the election of 100 businessmen to Congress, Bruce Barton, New York advertising executive and Republican running for Representative from the Seventeenth District, Manhattan, today defined his candidacy as advance notice that business was through standing critically on the edges and was "ready to move into government." He did it in process of warning leading American industrialists at the Advertising Club's "Business Show Day" luncheon here that unless they began to attend more to public business, they presently would have no private business to attend to.

Mr. Barton addressed the meeting in the joint capacity of a candidate making his bow to politics this year and as chairman of the board of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn. Other speakers were Frank E. Tupper, president of the Business Show, and Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation, the latter by radio from Paris.

Reiterating his campaign pledge that, if elected, he will strive to repeal one useless law a week, Mr. Barton said the nation today was paying in complicated, extravagant and antiquated political machinery for 50 years of neglect and contempt of politics by businessmen.

First-class American talent had been drawn into commerce, he continued, because it was popularly argued that one Edison was worth 100 sessions of Congress and that one Henry Ford had more influence on the development, prosperity and happiness of the country than six of the minor Presidents.

"If the automobile had developed in the same way the political machine has developed," he declared, "it would now weigh 10 tons and cost $5000. It would have attached to it a steam-roller, a lawn-mower, an egg-beater, a permanent-wave machine, and the services of six high-priced men would be required to get it out of the garage and onto the road.

"We cannot go on piling department on department, bureau on bureau, deficit on deficit. But the process cannot be halted if the trained organizing minds in the country merely confine their contributions to criticism."

"If the country is to be put on a really sound basis," Mr. Barton continued, "we who are in business must put aside pettiness and resentment; must cease to look back to the good old days. People are determined to have a better life, and they will continue to expect government to play an important part in giving it to them.

"We must bring about a rapprochement between government and business by giving of ourselves and not merely of our money, accepting the fact that government will continue to be very much in business, and trying to contribute to politics something of the energy, efficiency and economy which are the secret of business success."

National Socialists Crush Last Danzig Opposition Party

DANZIG, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Catholic Centrist Party, last parliamentary opposition to the National Socialists, was formally dissolved today by police on the charge that a leading member had worked against the state.

Six Centrist members of the lower house will be accepted into the National Socialist Party as guests and will vote with the party. The other 66 seats of the chamber have been held by National Socialists.

Danzig law provides for dissolution of a political society if a member pursues subversive activities. Police asserted that a search of several homes of Centrists disclosed incriminating material.

The National Socialist district leader, Herr Forster, for a long time had sought dissolution of the Centrists, a majority of whom favored this step and co-operation with Germans rather than Poles.

(The Treaty of Versailles established the Free City of Danzig out of what had been German territory before the World War German National Socialists have carried on considerable propaganda for political control of the Free City, an important Baltic port area bordering on German and Polish territories.)

Truce Declared in Water-Front Strike

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Tampa, Fla.—V. E. Townsend, union spokesman, announced a truce early today in the waterfront strike which has tied up principal southeastern ports for six days.

Mr. Townsend, southern representative of the International Longshoremen's Association, said the truce, effective "sometime today," would continue until Nov. 5 or until operators reach a final agreement with the American Federation of Labor organization.

Approximately 8000 men—mostly stevedores, checkers and warehouse workers—are on strike in Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville, Miami and Tampa, Fla. Their walkout tied up more than 30 steamships of coastwise lines.

The men demanded increased pay, an eight-hour day and a premium for overtime. It was authoritatively learned there was a difference of only 2 cents between the amounts asked and those offered by operators. Other points were yet to be settled.

Ardmore, Okla.—Faced with Gov. E. W. Marland's edict that state troops will patrol 60 strike-closed stripper wells until peace is restored, arbitrators pleaded today with C. I. O. union and Jones Oil Company officials to end their deadlock.

The company has accepted seven of the union's nine demands, but declined union recognition and reinstatement of discharged workers.

No violence was reported at the 10 Jones leases in the near-by Healdton field. The strike was called Sunday after 12 union workers were dismissed. Troopers disbanded 200 pickets yesterday.

A citizens' arbitration committee of three, appointed by Governor Marland, a committee for the union and one for the company began discussions today of the two workers' demands rejected by the company.

Detroit: A political tussle between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization was assured today as each lined up behind a candidate in Detroit's non-partisan mayoralty election.

The Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, an A. F. of L. group, voted by acclamation at a stormy meeting last night to endorse Richard W. Reading, city clerk, who won nomination in the primary along with Patrick H. O'Brien, the candidate of the C. I. O.

Kansas City, Mo.: The contention of business men that labor agitators are engaging in terrorism and slugging in Kansas City without interference by police was investigated by the Democratic city administration as a step toward obtaining reopening of the Ford assembly plant.

Johnstown, Penna.: The National Meanwhile business men on a citizens' emergency committee blamed the city administration for the closing down of the Ford assembly plant, and were thereupon assailed as "union busters" by labor spokesmen.

Labor Relations Board counsel, Martin I. Rose, announced he had completed the board's case in Johnstown of its charges of unfair labor practices against the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the hearing recessed until next Tuesday at the Federal building in Allentown, Penna.

Youngstown, Ohio: Robert Burke, who became a C. I. O. organizer after his dismissal from Columbia University, was fined $300 and costs and received a suspended 30-day sentence for inciting a riot during the steel strike. John "Shorty" Steuben, alias Stevenson, another C. I. O. steel strike leader, received an identical sentence on a charge of destroying property.

Los Angeles: The Northrop Aircraft Corporation plant, closed since Aug. 27, when the C. I. O. called a strike of 1400 workers, will reopen at once to receive employment applications, a company statement said. Donald W. Douglas, president of Douglas Aircraft Company, Northrop's parent organization, said telegrams had been sent to 1400 former employees, notifying them preference in re-employment would be given those whose names were on the pay roll of Aug. 27.

Chicago: Doggedly plodding back and forth before the Edgewater Beach Hotel, a half dozen men, overcoats buttoned tightly for protection against a biting wind, began today the 1288th consecutive day of picketing, begun as a result of a wage dispute.

Continuously, day and night, for three and one half years, men and women pickets, members of three international and several local labor organizations, have marched before the huge uptown hostelry, bearing placards proclaiming grievances against the management.

C. I. O. Loses in Oregon Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization lost its first legal battle in Oregon recently when the State Supreme Court upheld the Portland Central Labor Council for expelling delegates of the weighers, warehousemen and cereal workers' union. The latter organization is an affiliate of the International Longshoremen's Association.

The legal entanglement started last spring during the warehouse union strike in a disagreement between the I. L. A. affiliate and the teamsters' union as to which organization should have jurisdiction over warehouses away from the water front. The I. L. A. argued its affiliated union should have complete control over all warehouses regardless of location, while teamsters contended the activities of the I. L. A. should be confined to the water front.

The American Federation of Labor upheld the teamsters' contention and the dispute was carried to the Central Labor Council. That body ruled against the I. L. A. and voted expulsion of all I. L. A. warehousemen delegates. The union filed suit in the Circuit Court to enjoin the Labor Council from interfering with its affairs. It alleged that the council had no authority to expel the I. L. A. affiliate which was at the time picketing the Meier and Frank company warehouses.

The original case was heard before Circuit Judge Louis P. Hewitt of Multnomah County. The Supreme Court's decision upheld Judge Hewitt's ruling. Defendants in the suit other than the Portland Central Labor Council were the American Federation of Labor, Phil J. Brady, president of the Labor council, and Gust Anderson, secretary-treasurer of the council.

Windsor Pays Visit To German Auto Plant

STUTTGART, Ger., Oct. 21 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, visiting the Mercedes-Benz auto factory and exhibition hall of models and photographs dating back to 1900, today, saw a picture of himself taken in 1913 on his first visit here.

"I've never seen that one before," he said, asking a copy for his private collection.

The Duke toured the auto plant and was permitted to see the airplane motor division which was closed to outsiders, including the press.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor received an enthusiastic welcome here yesterday.

After the couple, aided by police, had made a difficult entrance into their hotel, thousands stood outside and chanted in unison: "Dear Duke, dear Duchess, come show yourselves."

The former king and his wife appeared on the balcony for a few minutes and thanked the "heiling" crowd. Later they were given a reception at Stuttgart Castle by the Governor.

American Press Told to Get Rid Of Its Termites

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—James G. Stahlman, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, said Oct. 19 that the press of America has not lost its power and prestige, but needs to be rid of "its professional termites."

Addressing the fall meeting of the Inland Daily Press Association, Mr. Stahlman said that the press remains "the most powerful agency in American life," although "there are sections of the press that have little or no regard for the ethics of the profession, and know nothing and care less about their obligations to a free people in a great democracy."

"The public," he said, "is tired of the invasion of personal privacy and public decency in type or in picture; they are tired of that section of the press which has surrendered the ideals of an honorable profession for the tinkle of the cash register and the fleshpots of Egypt." He added:

"The trouble is not that the press has lost its power and prestige, but that many publishers have lost their sense of obligation as newspaper men. . . . The American press as a whole, however, is honest, intelligently edited and making every effort to fulfill its mission as a public servant."

Tarkington Adds Historical Paintings To Art Collection in Maine Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Booth Tarkington, nationally known novelist, who has been collecting art for 30 years, has added three fifteenth- and sixteenth-century paintings to his collection, it was announced here today.

They are a "Portrait of an Author," by Jacopo da Pontormo; a portrait of Menaud D'Aure, Viscount D'Aster, by an unidentified French master, and "Sibylla of Tibur before Emperor Augustus," by Jan de Beer, an Antwerp artist whose paintings date from 1504 to 1520.

Each of Mr. Tarkington's new acquisitions has a history. The Pontormo portrait is a fine example of the late Florentine school, the painter having studied under da Vinci and under Andrea del Sarto. Later he entered the service of Pope Leo X in Florence, where he painted many pictures for Roman Catholic churches.

The Viscount D'Aster portrait went to the Viscount's heirs after his passing in 1573, and, finally, was purchased by the Hapsburgs. Still later it went to France, where it was hung in Chambord Castle. Dr. Gustav Gluck, director of the Vinnea Museum, has characterized it as "an exceptionally fine and characteristic work of a French master of the sixteenth century."

The paintings were purchased by Mr. Tarkington from the E. and A. Silberman Galleries here.

Historical paintings feature Mr. Tarkington's collection, which has examples of representative work of various periods and countries. His collection is housed in his home in Kennebunkport, Maine.

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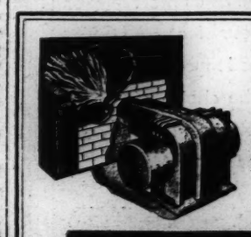
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Revival of Processing Tax Weighed for New Farm Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—The Administration's projected new farm policy, which Congress already is obligated to enact in some form of new legislation at the next session in return for cotton loans now being made, is beginning to take tangible form here today following extensive conferences at the White House and Department of Agriculture.

Two prominent features are indicated as approaching final decisions. There is strong possibility of a revival of the processing tax of AAA days under a somewhat different guise to raise about $200,000,000 of new revenue. Tentative decision apparently has been reached to bolster up the falling corn market with loans probably at around 46 cents a bushel after the example of the nine-cent loans now being made on cotton.

The tax feature was discussed extensively at a White House luncheon yesterday attended by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, as well as Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. Details are under consideration at the Department of Agriculture.

The plan is to avoid any direct legislative connection between the new processing tax and benefit payments—a conjunction which has been frowned upon persistently in Supreme Court decisions on both agricultural and industrial acts of legislation. Instead, the tax would be called an equalization fee. It would be levied on processors, but proceeds would go into the general funds of the Treasury which, without being earmarked, are set aside for the particular benefit of farmers.

Corn loans may be begun within two weeks to stave off the rapid drop in corn prices due to an expected yield of 2,560,000,000 bushels, it is believed in some quarters. The 1933 loans were 45 cents on corn and 12 cents on cotton. The two programs are expected to cost $300,000,000.

Lehman Defends Parole

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—The parole system was defended as "a strong arm in the State's law enforcement and crime control program," by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman before the New York State Conference on Social Work.

In preparation for his address Governor Lehman had ordered a survey of the work of the State Board of Parole which showed that few serious crimes were committed in the State by paroled criminals. He characterized the system as a great social and economic boon not only to those paroled but to the taxpayers, since parole costs about $60 a year as against $550 to maintain a person in prison. Of the 8000 now on parole, he added, between 85 per cent and 90 per cent are gainfully employed.

"Parole has been under fire in this State and in other states," the Governor said. "Some of the criticism is undoubtedly justified and has been very valuable. The greater part of the criticism, however, is due to misunderstanding and prejudice largely, I believe, because in many parts of the country there is a parole philosophy and administration so inadequate that there have been many abuses. I cannot too strongly condemn mawkish, careless or corrupt administration of parole."

Miss Gladys A. Lefetra, housing consultant of the emeregency relief bureau, told a section meeting that the city may have only $27,000,000 to spend during the next few years under the United States Housing Act, while to demolish the slum areas and rehouse their inhabitants would cost approximately $1,500,000,000.

$674,209 in Loot Found by G-Men In Subway Cache

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Stolen United States Treasury notes valued with their coupons at $674,209.29 were found today in a lock box in a subway station.

United States District Attorney Lamar Hardy and Reed Vetterli, local head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced the recovery. They said the notes were part of the loot taken in the robbery of the Manhattan Company's Wall Street branch, Jan. 20, 1935.

The place of concealment, they said, was the luggage checking box, a key-and-coin operated device, on the northbound train platform of the Seventh Avenue Interborough subway's 59th Street Station.

The Manhattan Company bond theft totalled $1,456,000 and followed a similar theft of $590,000 from the United States Trust Company the preceding month.

Department of justice men followed a thread of clues which, with the co-operation of Scotland Yard and the Surete National of France, led them to London and Paris after the loot.

Meyer Frankenberg, alleged by the Federal Government to have been the principal in the Manhattan Company theft, pleaded guilty to a charge of transporting $440,000 in stolen bonds to France, where he was arrested. He is to be sentenced tomorrow.

The find brought the total recovery from the two thefts to about $1,790,000. Still unaccounted for were two $100,000 notes and a number of smaller ones.

Thus far, eight alleged participants in the thefts and conspiracy have been convicted and sentenced to jail. A ninth, Benjamin Espe, has been sentenced on his plea of guilty, and the tenth, Frankenberg, awaits sentence.

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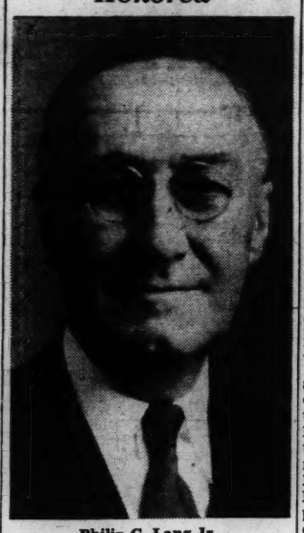

Philip G. Lang Jr.
New president of the American Welding Society is engineer of bridges for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. His home is in Baltimore, Md.

Little Muddy And Two Forks Make Big Muddy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Some may say "ee-ther," and some may say "eye-ther" and each may be correct, but the names of rivers, mountains, lakes, cities and towns in the United States and its territories and possessions are what the United States board of geographic names, Department of the Interior, officially declares them to be.

During the past year, more than 400 cases involving the accuracy or suitability of place-titles were passed upon by this official agency. Since establishment in 1892 it has made 40,000 decisions.

Outstanding among its problems for the year was the decision to change the name of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, to Charlotte-Amalie, the designation given it over 260 years ago by King Christian V. of Denmark, ruler of the then Danish West Indies, in honor of his queen-consort.

The board is governed by the rule that in some cases, however, appeal to local authority fails to bring unanimity of opinion. Naming of the Big Muddy river, in Illinois, proved to be a problem last year. Residents along three smaller streams, East Fork, West Fork, and Little Muddy, each insisted that their name was correct. The board settled the family squabble by giving the waterway the imposing label of Big Muddy River.

Major problems of the Government's name-determining organization today are centered mostly in Alaska, the Far West, and in the national parks.

Citizens' Union Lauds Fusion

(Continued from Page 1)

didate for Bronx borough head, who is running against Mr. Nagler, is called by the union "a facetious politician of limited outlook" who "has not demonstrated any qualifications for important public office."

Of Douglas H. Grieve, Republican candidate for Bronx borough president, the Union says that "a vote for him is a vote for the Democratic candidate."

Samuel J. Foley is endorsed by the Union because of his record as a prosecutor. Mr. Foley also has the endorsement of Mayor LaGuardia.

Joseph L. Zoetzl, Republican-City Fusion candidate for Bronx County district attorney, is characterized by the Union as one who "would merit endorsement except for the excellent record of his Democratic opponent."

Raymond V. Ingersoll is endorsed for re-election as borough president of Brooklyn, having "made a distinguished record" and having "outstanding administrative capacity."

Philip M. Kleinfeld, Democratic candidate for Brooklyn borough president, is called "an able and intelligent legislator, but without the broad administrative experience required by this office," and "hampered by his machine connections."

George U. Harvey is "preferred" for re-election as borough president of the borough of Queens, as against William F. Brunner, Democrat, "a typical politician."

Joseph A. Palma, Republican-City Fusion candidate for Richmond borough president, is "preferred" over William T. Fetherston, Democrat, "who could not be expected to support a Fusion administration in the Board of Estimate."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 165 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Canal Zone

Colon—Fridays, Nov. 19, Dec. 17, 7 p. m., HP5O, 1440kc; HP5K (shortwave), 6.005mc.
Panama City—Mondays, Nov. 1, Dec. 6, 7:15 p. m., HP6J, 1360kc; HP5J (shortwave) 9.590mc.

District of Columbia

Washington—Sundays, 10:15 a. m., WJSV, 1460kc.

Florida

Jacksonville—Alternate Thursdays, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.
Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WIOD 1300kc.

Georgia

Atlanta — Alternate Saturdays, 1 p. m., WGST, 890kc.
Augusta — Tuesdays, 4 p. m., WRDW, 1500kc.
Columbus — Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.

Maryland

Cumberland — Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WTBO, 800kc.
Hagerstown—Saturdays, Oct. 30, Nov. 13, 27, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City — Wednesdays, 11:45 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Red Bank — Second and fourth Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WBRB, 1210kc.

New York

Brooklyn—Thursdays, 3:45 p. m., WCNW, 1500kc.
Buffalo—Wednesdays, Oct. 27, Nov. 10, 24, 2 p. m., WEBR, 1310kc.
Buffalo—Fridays, 9:30 p. m., WBNY, 1370kc.
New York City—Fridays, 12:30 p. m., WBNX, 1350kc.
New York City—Saturdays, 12:30 p. m., WHN, 1010kc.
New York City—Tuesdays, 9 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
New York City—Thursdays, 2:45 p. m., WNEW, 1250kc.
Rochester—Saturdays, 9 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.
Rochester—Saturdays, Oct. 30, Nov. 13, 27, 9:45 a. m., WHEC, 1430kc.
Syracuse—Saturdays, 1 p. m., WFBL, 1360kc.
Utica—Saturdays, 7:55 a. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
Woodside—Wednesdays and Sundays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Winston-Salem—Second Sundays, 4:15 p. m., WAIR, 1250kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona—Fourth Thursdays, 8 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.
Erie—Wednesdays, 9:45 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.
Glenside—Sundays, 2 p. m., WIBG, 970kc.
Harrisburg—Sundays, 10 a. m., WHP, 1430kc.
Philadelphia—Thursdays, 7:15 p. m., WDAS, 1370kc.
Philadelphia—Tuesdays, 9:45 a. m., WIP, 610kc.
Pittsburgh—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.
Williamsport—Sundays 6:30 p. m., Thursdays, 7 p. m., WRAK, 1370kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 6 p. m., WFBC, 1300kc.
Spartanburg—Mondays, 4:30 p. m., WSPA, 920kc.

Virginia

Charlottesville—Second and fourth Thursdays, 12:30 p. m., WCHV, 1420kc.
Petersburg—Third Fridays, 2 p. m., WPHR, 880kc.
Richmond — Second Sundays, 3 p. m., WRTD, 1500kc.

West Virginia

Huntington—Fourth Sundays, 6:15 p. m., WSAZ, 1190kc.

Shortwave

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sundays, Oct. 31, and Jan. 16, 1938, 8:30 a. m., E. S. T., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

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Newark Mayor Alleges Bias In Charge to Jury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 21—The charge by Justice Charles W. Parker of the New Jersey Supreme Court to the Essex County Grand Jury in connection with the investigation of Newark's municipal affairs was biased to the extent of preventing "a fair, impartial and unprejudiced inquiry," it was declared by Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein in an open letter published here today.

Two members of the city commission and two one-time commissioners are named with the Mayor in the report prepared by Warren Dixon Jr., on expenditures made by the last previous municipal administration headed by Mayor Ellenstein and upon which Justice Parker's charge was based. The report charged illegal expenditures of city money.

Mr. Dixon based his charges on his "suspicious imagination," Mayor Ellenstein declared, adding that "only out of a prejudiced and suspicious mind could he have made the charges of untruthfulness upon which he bases his conclusions."

"Instead of reporting on facts found, he has reported on suspicions and personal opinions," the Mayor said in his letter to Justice Parker. "Therefore, when you told the grand jury 'to read it from cover to cover and thereby get the atmosphere of the situation as a basis for the inquiry,' you, in effect, plainly recommended that they fill their minds with Dixon's personal opinions and unwarranted conclusions and transpose from the report to their minds the bias and animosity shown both during the investigation and in the report. . . .

"I expect the grand jury to conduct a fair, impartial and unprejudiced inquiry. I expect this in justice to myself and my reputation. I strongly feel that your charge tends to prevent such a consideration of the evidence, and I ask your honor to correct it before the grand jury commences its inquiry."

The Dixon charges were sent to the grand jury last Friday.

N. Y. Presbyterians Fix Pastors' Pay

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 21 (AP)—Pastors of the Presbyterian Synod of New York have a new minimum wage standard.

Delegates to the annual meeting Oct. 19 approved a resolution establishing $1500 a year as the minimum salary of all pastors and directed that they be provided with residences by their congregations.

Earlier, delegates heard the Rev. Dr. John Reave of Syracuse, retiring moderator, assert that the chief duty of the church was to proclaim the Gospel.

"If the heart is right with God," he declared, "outward conditions will make little difference."

Board of Estimate Increases Pay Roll in LaGuardia Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Organization Democrats at City Hall have contributed another penny's worth to the Fusion campaign argument for nonpolitical rule, as the machine majority on the Board of Estimate ignores new charter and county reform mandates, with a pay-roll increase that adds $762,670 to the $589,222,376 budget for 1938.

The action follows on three days of closed sessions on the tentative cost sheet submitted by Mayor LaGuardia, the board having emerged last night to override the Mayor's job cuts in every respect by a vote of 10 to 6, with George U. Harvey, Republican borough president of Queens, aiding in the "restoration" move.

It was anticipated in an exchange of "compliments" during the day between Mayor LaGuardia and Comptroller Frank J. Taylor, up for re-election on the Democratic ticket. The latter denounced the Mayor's budget-making policy, declaring its slogan to be "decapitate the Democrats and provide jobs for the Fusion political machine."

The Mayor in turn charged that Mr. Taylor represented a new low, seeing him as a participant in a "desperate and despicable raid on the city treasury," that would "wreck city finances and unbalance the budget."

The meeting, which drew the deadline for all budget increases—only decreases are now in order pending final adoption by the estimate board on Oct. 25 and by the Board of Aldermen on Nov. 5—came to order with the Democrats in a huddle as the Mayor asked for motions.

"Any motions, gentlemen?" the Mayor repeated. "Otherwise I shall ask for a rollcall on making the tentative budget the proposed budget."

He had, however, to repeat the question six times, for it became apparent that none of the Democrats was willing to step forward and move the amendments for increases. This was finally delegated to Thomas P. Smith Jr., executive deputy comptroller acting for Comptroller Taylor. Only the Mayor, Borough President Raymond V. Ingersoll of Kings, and Borough President Joseph A. Palma of Richmond, opposed the enlargement.

Technically, the budget is now about $13,000,000 out of balance, taking into account previous action by the Democratic-controlled Board of Aldermen in overriding the Mayor's veto of an ordinance to reduce water rates by $12,000,000.

The payroll amendments restore to the budget 65 county positions eliminated by the Mayor under a constitutional mandate shelved in committee since 1935, increase county salaries all along the line, raise the pay of court clerks and other exempt employees, and transfer men from new departments set up under the new city charter back to the offices of the five borough presidents.

Mayor LaGuardia has taken the Democrats' action to the hustings, reiterating that the 65 county jobs were "useless," charging that the "opposition willfully, knowingly and maliciously unbalanced the budget, knowing they would not be in office on Jan. 1," and serving notice that he would "modify that budget on Jan. 1, and take no heed of their dirty work."

"In all my experience as a legislator," he declared, "I've never seen anything so mishandled, so inarticulately put through; such favoritism, such plundering of public funds as this budget of the Tammany members of the Board of Estimate."

Of the Taylor charge that he sought to get rid of Democratic jobholders to make way for the "Fusion political machine," the Mayor urged audiences to go around to any political clubhouse and ask them if he made jobs of any kind.

$1,731,407 in Planes Ordered by U. S. Army

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Army gave a $1,731,407 order today to North American Aviation, Inc., of Inglewood, Calif., for 55 single-motor observation airplanes. Most of the new craft, which are of the monoplane type, will be assigned to the National Guard.

The order is in addition to a contract for 109 similar airplanes, involving an expenditure of $3,429,600, awarded the same company in February. The contract does not include engines.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Mystery at Cherry Steeple

By Gunby Hadath

Chapter Two

Ezra Harp had seated himself at his little round table, and without a word he motioned Hugh to draw a chair up beside it. The door into the shop remained slightly ajar, and there crept through the sound of tinkling scales and the rustle of paper as the little maid busied herself with the weighing and wrapping up of parcels in readiness for customers when they came in. The smell of cheese and lamp oil and candles was strong. A clock without any minute hand ticked on the mantelpiece.

Could any setting, Hugh reflected, be stranger for the revelation of a secret which his mother, if she had ever known it entirely, had so jealously guarded all these long years?

But Harp had come out of his silence.

"It's not a long story," he began, "but it isn't a happy one. It dates back before you were born, lad, to the day when I first met your father some nineteen years ago. That was on the Zambesi River in Africa, where I was prospecting, and your father and I joined forces to explore the interior. There was less known then of Central Africa than there is now, but we aimed to carry on till we pierced to its heart, with the help of a dozen 'boys,' as our native carriers were called. Your father was a brave man, brave as a lion, and he was confident that we'd make a good job of it."

The little man was speaking gently and quietly, but already to Hugh's sensitive imagination the shop was giving place to swamps and jungles, and to rivers where alligators were basking. His lips were slightly parted. He kept very still.

Deserted in the Jungle

"It mostly went well till our native boys lost their courage. They deserted us then, all but two of them, which meant lightening the packs. So we held a council of war, did your father and I, and we decided that having gone so far we had better continue, abandoning all the gear except bare essentials. We did that, traveling lighter, until we got lost, and discovered ourselves in a forest—my faith, what a forest! One wouldn't suppose that trees so tremendous existed, trees with no stir in their branches; they gave me the shudders. We pushed on, and after a week burst through into another of Africa's surprises, a glade with grass green as emeralds, and a pool where the wild beasts plunged down to drink when darkness fell. . . ."

The clock on the mantelpiece sent out a whirring sound, then struck thinly. The bell above the shop door tinkled and ceased. A villager had entered. The small girl was serving him.

But Hugh was hardly conscious of movement or sound. He sat with his eyes fixed on Ezra, eyes that shone with the quickening of a story narrated so modestly in the first simple words that sprang to the little man's lips.

"Go on! Oh, go on!" he urged.

Keeping a Pact

"It was then that our troubles began," said Ezra Harp. "We were lost, as I told you, but our glade formed a species of base, so we decided that we would leave it in separate directions, one pushing east a little and one pushing west; each taking a boy and each marching for two days in search of bearings. On the third day each was to start back to the glade to compare notes, and in that way we hoped to be able to decide the final direction to take. The plan was a good one, I had practiced it before, but it meant, of course, that the one who got back to the glade first must, at all costs, wait till his comrade arrived, and on no account start off again."

"No, I see that," said Hugh.

"Well, your father pushed off. So did I. But finding the way completely blocked by forest there was nothing my boy and I could do but return. Then began the wait in the glade for your father to come. Day after day passed and night after night without any sign of him, and every day and every night seemed never ending."

"You said that wild beasts came to the pool after dark fell. How did you manage about them?" Hugh asked.

"The boy kept a fire burning all night fit for a king," Ezra replied, "so we were safe enough. I was so anxious for your father to turn up that I didn't think much about anything else. I reckon it was three weeks before he arrived, with nothing more than what he stood up in and completely worn out."

"He had had a bad time?"

A Great Discovery

"But a marvelous compensation. We'd been nearer the interior than we'd supposed, and he'd made a discovery. That was what had delayed him. Now, listen," said Harp, "while I tell you all about it in very plain terms." He rose and closed the door leading into the shop. When he came back he spoke in a lowered voice that was hardly more than a whisper. "Your father had discovered a great buried river."

"A buried river!"

"Aye, a buried river which if opened up would alter the whole face of Central Africa by providing a natural waterway right across it. In spite of his privations, your father was jubilant. He had cause to be. For a discovery of such major importance would bring far-reaching results. I asked to see his proofs—his drawings, and so forth. He had lost them all. He had lost everything in a river in flood which he and his boy had only just managed to cross.

"'But the people in England will believe me,' he said."

An Announcement

"Couldn't you have both gone back to the place?" asked Hugh.

"We couldn't. We hadn't enough food to risk it, nor would either of our boys move a yard further on; they were clamoring to return to their villages. So, to cut the story short, we struck back to the coast, though neither of us was in much fettle for trekking, and then we made for England where your father announced his discovery."

"Not before?"

"Nay. 'We must keep it to ourselves, Ezra, till we get home,' he said."

The Story So Far

On a stroll soon after his arrival at Cherry Steeple, a remote hamlet on the shore of Cornwall, England, Hugh Rodney became curious about an ancient well with a quaint carving of birds in flight around the coping. Then, stopping at the general shop in the village, he was astonished to be greeted by the storekeeper, Ezra Harp, with the remark, "I have been waiting for you a long time." Hugh had never seen Ezra nor had he visited Cherry Steeple before. He was incredulous, but Ezra declared he had known the boy's father and invited him into a back room to hear his story.

The little man's voice broke. He stopped.

"Are you going to tell me they doubted my father's word in England?"

"They derided him—because he hadn't brought proofs. And what could I prove? Nothing! I'd been in the glade when your father discovered the river. I spoke up all I could but they called my word tainted."

"Was it jealousy that caused them to doubt him, do you think?"

"You're shrewd," declared Harp, his voice hardening. "Your father was convinced that professional jealousy was turning scientific opinion against him. There was some secret enemy at work, he imagined. I say 'imagined,' for we never had any evidence."

"Then what did he do?"

"He married. And then, at your mother's insistence that he should clear his good name, he set off again to rediscover his river—"

"But he came back?"

"Yes. He came back straight to me. Straight here, where I'd bought this little shop, straight to his comrade. In the dead of night he came. No one heard him. None saw him."

"He brought you news?"

"Aye," said Ezra Harp. "But more was to follow."

(To be continued next Thursday)

Staatlische Museum, Berlin

Portrait of a Girl, by Petrus Christus (?), Flemish, Fifteenth Century

A Decorative Portrait

By Dorothy Adlow

The number of subjects an artist can portray is limitless, said the professor. The whole world lies before him and he may choose beasts, birds or fish, flowers, plants, the land, the sea, mountains, rivers, or sky. The sophomore class had assembled for another of the lectures on fine arts which some of the students had come to look forward to eagerly, others with less boredom than they felt at first, although many were still critical.

Mr. Skeptic whispered in the darkened classroom. "That was what I said in the first place, pictures are nature, second hand. Give me the original. Umpf." But the professor did not hear him. He continued.

Yes, everything visible, everything seeable may be put into pictures. They all have shape, color, pattern, and the artist simply translates those shapes and colors and patterns into lines, traceries, and selected pigments. If he is skillful he can make something which seems very true to the model, even if it does not match the model precisely in every small detail. He can say more than that, and the professor raised his voice. He paints what he feels here, and he held his hand on his heart, and what he thinks here, and he pointed to his forehead.

"What color is boredom," snorted Mr. Skeptic, "for that is the color you may paint me now?" But no one heard or cared, for there was a challenge in the professor's statement. How could he prove that the unseeable could be visualized in pictures, or that feelings or thought be given shape?

Let us commence with the portrait of a person, for we all know something about people, their faces and clothes and perplexing qualities. For thousands of years artists have been making portraits of people, grandiose kings and elegant queens, heroes and warriors, laborers and simple folks.

Pictures Reflect Their Times

There are many reasons why the artist would portray people. He may have wished to flatter the king, teach a lesson from the life of a humble person, glorify the hero. People count in pictures in a number of ways, and the artist has many ways of characterizing them. For example, in an age of war, he portrays military heroes with all the forcefulness his style will permit. In peace times, the same imposing types can be represented as athletes, daring and agile. In eras of great wealth, artists portray subjects in sumptuous raiment and luxuriant surroundings. In medieval days the artist stressed spiritual qualities, and he painted pictures, assembled mosaics, carved statuary which were exalted, ethereal so that they seemed dream-like, or visionary.

There are many, many ways in which the subject may be treated, from the flat portrait in outline, to a round, fully formed, realistic portrait. At one extreme we may place the photograph which is reproduced mechanically from life and gives a "precise" likeness. At the other extreme is a picture such as that of an Egyptian drawn on the wall of an ancient tomb. To the Egyptians that very simple line drawing sufficed, for them it was a king who inspired and filled them with awe. They were not bothered by the fact that he appeared flattened, seemed to lack a third dimension, and was distorted inhumanly so that his shoulders faced in one direction, his waist another. For their purposes, this was a suitable portrayal of a despot.

We will talk about many other kinds of portraiture subsequently, but let us pause for a moment to consider the "Portrait of a Girl" in the illustration, done probably by a Flemish master of the fifteenth century, Petrus Christus. For this portrait seems to lie half way between a photograph and an Egyptian drawing.

Portrait and Decoration

The artist, in painting this image, accomplished two things: he made what was apparently a likeness of the lady which could be recognized by her friends; besides, he made a picture which pleased the eye as a decoration. Without thinking of the lady herself and thinking perhaps: What is her name? Is she married? What is her disposition? We may look at her picture as a design, something agreeable to the eye, comparable to a Renaissance building, or a Turkish carpet.

The Flemish artist was particularly devoted to ornament even when he painted people, and he stressed the elements of design as prominently as he did the personality of the model. Let us note the decisive lines of the V-neck, the concentric curves of the necklace, the snug tie ribbon under the chin, the dark loop on the forehead, the tall architectural hat. All the lines are trim and orderly and geometrical; they all contribute toward a well-regulated, imposing design which seems to hold its own in the picture and bestow dignity upon it.

And yet, the artist of the fifteenth century in Northern Europe could yield all that importance to ornamental features without diminishing the importance of the facial features which are drawn trimly and simply, with slanting eyelids, full nostrils and pouting lips. Flemish artists of this era were not given to shaping roundly the bulk of the figure or head, representing it "in the round." They disregarded the three-dimensional qualities and often gave way to utter flatness in well-laid ornament. But the flatness and ornament do not seem to restrain the vitality or realism of their portraits.

We will see many portraits, some flatter, some fuller, but we will not often see pictures in which there is maintained such a balance between the decorative and the realistic side of personal portraiture.

The comment after class was varied. Some students considered the Flemish girl very stiff. Others referred to her unpleasant facial expression. A very indifferent student found a point of interest that linked with his own experience. "Now I see where the ladies today get those tall hats—Flemish fifteenth century," he remarked.

(This is the fourth of a series of articles on art which is appearing on this page twice a month.)

Leaf Pictures Without a Camera

Long winter evenings provide fascinating opportunities for simple experiments in photography that may soon bring you a real hobby and provide many hours of pleasure.

Before it is too late this fall collect as many different kinds of leaves as possible—from maple, oak, mulberry, elm, sassafras, walnut and other trees—and as perfect specimens of ferns, evergreens, holly and such plants as are handy.

Now without a camera or films, make pictures of them.

Simple Equipment

The equipment is simple and a few trials will produce surprising results. A print frame large enough to hold the leaves with clean, sturdy glass is the "camera" and the leaves themselves are the films. Clamp the leaf in the print frame and place a sheet of regular printing paper carefully over it before closing the frame. Purchase a packet of "soft" photo paper, Number "0" (zero) grade, as this brings out the fullest detail. Then expose the frame to a 60-watt light for about three minutes, holding it a foot or so away. A few trials will demonstrate whether more or less time is required, as leaves vary in density. Remove the paper and rinse in plain water.

The paper must then be developed and fixed exactly as any other photo print. Get a few five-cent tubes of M-Q Developer and a package of acid fixing powder when you buy the paper. Each tube will make 30 or 40 prints and a pound of fixer will do for 100 prints, as it can be saved in an air-tight bottle after each use. A large glass bowl or a large tray will hold the fixing solution. Development takes about one minute, fixation 15 minutes, and then the print should be washed for 30 minutes and dried face down on a clean sheet.

Daylight Paper Is Better

The result should be a detailed "x-ray" of the leaf: it is actually a negative, being in reverse. When dried it can be colored with oils, water colors, or crayons as desired.

Even simpler, buy daylight paper, which requires no developer, and is fixed in plain, not acid, hypo. Print in the sun till quite dark as it loses density in the fixer. The result will be a beautiful brown.

Leaf Photographed Without a Camera

Songsters of the Night

By Craven Hill

Fellow of the Zoological Society

We have become so used to thinking of birds as "children of the daylight," accustomed, like ourselves, to going to bed at nightfall, that it usually comes as a surprise when we hear a bird giving voice in the dark. Yet I don't know why it should. Birds do not always "go by the clock," any more than we ourselves do, and in the country it is not at all uncommon to hear the twittering of swallows, the shriek of a swift, or even a lark in full song, long before the sky has paled into dawn.

But apart from these day songsters who may occasionally be abroad in the dark, there are quite a number of night birds whose voices one may hear at any time between sunset and dawn. The reason we so seldom hear them is because we are asleep.

Speaking generally, however, I do not think we miss much. The voices of the night birds are not, with one exception, very attractive. A few are positively unmelodious.

The exception, as you will readily understand if you have heard it, is the nightingale. The pity is we so seldom hear this most beautiful songster for more than a few weeks in the year—usually about May. During that time the male bird is awaiting the arrival of the hen, and practices enthusiastically, becoming more and more adept until she arrives, when for a further brief time he sings with a depth, power and mellowness that few, if any, other birds can equal.

Wild Owls in London

Happily for us the nightingale is not at all shy at this season. Many a time, hearing one singing in some bush, I have approached so close that, had I raised by hand, I could have touched the energetic little songster while he sat warbling, throat distended, beak open, feathers quivering, as if in sheer ecstasy at the sound of the entrancing melody he was producing.

Some poets have called the nightingale a melancholy bird. If they had given that description to that other famous night songster, the owl, they would have been much nearer the truth. Owl voices, heard in most parts of rural England, and sometimes in towns—I have actually heard wild owls calling in the heart of London—are essentially melancholy. I can imagine no sadder cry than the soft "To-whoo, to, to, to-whoo" that the tawny owl is so fond of repeating over and over again, or the almost equally melancholic "ke-we" frequently heard from the barn owl after set of sun.

The barn owl, however, is not always in the depths of despondency. He has a much wider repertoire than his tawny cousin. Sometimes you will hear him utter a loud and intimidating scream, and he has also a rather fierce kind of hiss, as you quickly discover if you approach his nest when there are young in it.

Paging the Kitten

Then, too, there is the voice of the Little Owl, which is very frequently heard nowadays (perhaps one should say "nowanights"!) in the southern counties of England. The Little Owl's voice has puzzled a good many people, for it varies with different specimens in a surprising way, and in extreme cases is so weird that it is difficult to believe that it comes from a bird at all.

In one case known to me, a man living in a Thames-side bungalow heard a frequently repeated cry coming from his garden clearly suggesting that a kitten was in difficulties. He described it as "an agonizing kind of mew." Going out with an electric torch, he was astonished to see a Little Owl fly from a tree—after which the "kitten's" distress-cries ceased. That Little Owl had evidently taken him in, as it has, doubtless, many other folk.

One very unmusical note you will sometimes hear after dark in forest glades is a kind of machine-like trill, rather like the sound produced by drawing a knife-blade quickly across a large-toothed comb. This is the voice of the nightjar. But though your ear will tell you of the presence of the bird, you will seldom see it, for its flight is as noiseless as an owl's, and when at rest on a branch or stone heap, its protective coloring—a mottled brown, black, red ochre, and gray—hides it from all but the keenest eyes.

The Curlew Wails

One of the places where bird voices are heard almost the whole night long is the sea shore, particularly where there is a tidal marsh. Here the wail of the curlew mingles with the musical notes of the wading birds, the quacking of mallard, the honking of geese, and the shrill cries of gull and plover.

There is a special reason for this restlessness. It lies in the slow but steady movement of the tide. As the water comes up, first one bird is disturbed, then another and another, each voicing its excitement and thus setting the rest off. Indeed, a tidal marsh is often quite as noisy a place after dark as it is by day.

The Bittern's Cry

Not so many years ago the deep boom of the bittern was heard in many of these tidal marshes, especially those in the Fen district. But this curious-looking member of the heron family is a very rare visitor to our shores nowadays, and the appearance of one is usually considered sufficiently interesting for immediate comment in the daily press.

How the bittern produces its peculiar cry—so like the sudden clang of a muffled bell—used to puzzle country folk sorely. Some thought that the bird made it by plunging its beak into the mud. Others said it inserted its beak into a reed. Others, again, held that the strange note was made by the bird holding its beak under water. None of these theories, however, is correct, the cry being produced in the normal way—from the bird's throat.

Embroider a Glass Holder

An attractive holder for a glass of hot chocolate or milk makes an acceptable gift and is very easily made.

Take a piece of stiffening and cut out a strip measuring 10½" along one edge, 7¾" along the other edge, and 2" wide. Now take a piece of linen and cut 2 pieces a little larger than the stiffening, one to be embroidered in silk and the other for the lining. When you have finished your embroidered piece, tack it to the stiffening and turn the edges over. Now take your lining and tack this on the back, also turning in the edges.

Over-sew all the way round and take out the tackings. Fit the finished strip to a tumbler and pin the material together where the little handle stands out. Stitch firmly down the place where you put the pin, and your holder is finished. If preferred, the embroidery can be carried out in raffia-work or cross-stitch, any design being used that lends itself best.

Drinking Glass With Holder

Embroidered Strip for Glass Holder

Places and Their Names

Have you ever wondered how the old places in the British Isles came by their names, and why it is that many place names are so similar?

The words "abner" and "inver" meant at one time the mouth of a river, and so we get Aberdeen and Inverness. "Stead" meant nothing more than a place, and was used for such towns as Hampstead and Halstead. In the former name, however, another old word was used, "ham" signifying a home—home place. There are numerous towns in England ending in "ham" such as Nottingham and Birmingham.

Colchester derives its name from the word "colonia" meaning a colony. The same applied to Lincoln. From the two words "dun" and "don," signifying a fortified hill, come such names as Dundee and London. "Combe," meaning a hollow, is found in many Devonshire place names, such as Ilfracombe, Babbacombe and Maidencombe. Boscombe, near Bournemouth, also has the same derivation. The islands of Anglesea and Orkney both got their names from the words "ea" and "ey" which meant "island."

"By" (town) has given England such places as Whitby and Grimsby. From "ax" and "ex" (water) have come Axminster, Exeter, to name only two towns. From "dal" (dale) has come Dalkeith and Arundel, while "hurst" (wood) has given names to the two beautiful south country towns, Lyndhurst and Midhurst.

Rooftops

The rooftops of the village,
Lying dark and still,
Make against the silence
Another kind of hill;

Make against the darkness
A country strange and fair
Where the Moon has her dwelling place
And the stars a secret lair.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Antiques

add charm to modern homes

One of the best ways of learning more about these beautiful old things of the past, of their cultural value, and their historic significance is to read the Home Building and Furnishing Page, which appears every Saturday in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Autumn Comes To New Mexico

THE autumn is already creeping over the mountains and valleys and mesas of New Mexico, and I am not there to see the wonders that will be wrought! But my mind's eye sees the great sweep of beauty that the changing season will bring to the state, for to have seen it once is to hold it forever in one's heart. Soon the first snow will ride over the peaks of the Sangre de Cristo and the Jemez Mountains and will sprinkle the hills and valleys. Soon the air will grow crisp and cold, and from Indian pueblos the smoke of the first winter fires will rise from adobe chimneys. The tiny burros will come down from the hills with their loads of piñon wood for fireplaces in Santa Fé; the fragrance of that burning wood will linger in the air, to be tasted by nostrils that have been waiting for its welcome sweetness. There will be the cry of wild ducks in the air, and over the whole country will be spread the mad colors of the autumn.

IT IS A HIGH land, and seasonal changes are often swift and unheralded. There will be an early snow, I suspect, that will lie one night on the ground and be melted the next day by the fierce sunshine that pours so relentlessly from the blue sky. Then the long, slow days of fall will come, when the nights are sharp and clear, and the shade of a house or tree is cold at midday. I can see it all so plainly. The shining golden plumes of the *chamisa*, waving on olive-green stems, lead the traveler along highway and twisting mountain trail. "Go here! Go here!" cry the shaggy yellow blossoms, and every road and path leads to some place of enchantment. A little later the tall columns of poplars and cottonwoods will be golden, and they too will point the way along the valleys, a shimmer of burnished gold at first, green and yellow, then a fiery golden pillar that will grow russet at last, before the leaves fall and are carried away by the November winds. It comes slowly, each succeeding beauty of the autumn, a bit of it each day, and the sun shining so brilliantly that you have no chance of missing the smallest change.

And, chief glory, the aspen trees will turn with the first frost, marking their places on the mountain slopes by the brightness of their rustling yellow leaves. A patch of them here, another there, miles of them in the higher ranges; slender, white-barked trees like great towering flower-stalks with dancing golden petals. As the later autumn winds stir in their branches, one leaf will fall, then a second one, and in a flurry they will make a cascade of yellow discs flying down to earth, a shower of gold falling in a thousand spots on a thousand mountain sides. At the same time that the aspens turn, the scrub oak, growing beneath the trunks of fir and spruce and pine trees, will flame in red and orange and purple, until the hill and mountain slopes become a blanket of wild color.

AND THE CHILI! I think it is the chili I see most clearly, and perhaps it is the thought of the chili that brings the strongest feeling of homesickness this October, when I am not in New Mexico. Planted and cultivated and tended in each Mexican village, some of the long pods of burning fire have already reddened in the fields and been gathered and tied into the heavy strings that will grace every adobe hut. Hung from roofs, from heavy wires and from poles, the great strings of chili peppers outline the village buildings in scarlet. Autumn is chili time in New Mexico. People from the towns go into the country to see the flaming banners and bring home double garlands of it to hang in patios and living-rooms, where it will hang all winter, turning week by week a deeper, richer red. Or it may be that they will use it as the Mexicans do, cutting off peppers each day to flavor that day's food, until in spring the ropes hang barren and empty from their hooks, and it is time to plant next season's crop of chili.

ON THE TWELFTH DAY of November, I shall be thinking of Jemez Pueblo, that looks off toward brick-red cliffs and rolling desert land. For there the Indians will be dancing their great Corn Dance, celebrating the harvest of the yellow and blue and red and orange Indian corn. The pueblo houses will be decorated with the harvest, colored ears of corn stacked high on the roofs And in the long plaza the lines of dancers will move, and the chorus, chanting to the beat of the painted drum, will tread the earth. This is the autumn, this the harvest season. The corn and gourds and pumpkins have been gathered, meat has been dried and hung in the open air, there will be food for the winter months. So there is thanksgiving and celebration. Guests from other pueblos are there, and the Navajos have come many miles by horseback or by wagon to trade and barter, for the Corn Dance at Jemez is a long-awaited rite. Here is enacted the spirit of the autumn, here is centuries-old observance of the harvest festival that twentieth-century eyes can view today. The two groups of dancers, alternating during the day-long ceremony, move up and down the plaza in the precise patterns of the dance, brown bodies brightly painted, fox skin and shell and feather rising and falling in the slow rhythm of the Corn Dance. The drum beat falls heavily on the air, the song of the chorus rises to the sky, and the earth trembles with the endless beat of music and the tread of Indian feet.

THE DANCE AT Jemez is, I think, the height of the autumn in New Mexico. And it is, as well, a signal of the end of autumn. For when the dancing feet have touched the plaza earth the last time, and the drum beats a last note as the sun goes down, one pueblo's thanksgiving for the gifts of the fall season is over, and the same rite has been danced by pueblos north and south, along the Rio Grande. A chill breeze sings down from the mountains, harbinger of colder winds that will come soon. The traveler goes home then, a little spent from the enjoyment of such beauty, and on the journey home the crystal blue of the sky and the first sharp stars will tell him that winter is not far away, that even now he is saying farewell to autumn warmth, to aspens and scarlet chili peppers and the wild beat of harvest dancers. Soon all that will be gone, but through the good winter—and through many winters and many years to come—he will carry the beauty his eyes have seen this autumn season.

S. W. B.

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THE WATERFALL: *A Water-Color by J. D. Innes*

JAMES DICKSON INNES was of Catalan descent on his mother's side. Born and educated in Wales, he later studied art at the Slade School in London where he won a scholarship and prize. In comparing his work with that of contemporary British artists it is impossible not to notice in it something of Spanish ardor and intensity. The magnificence of his color and the originality of his composition cause him to stand out amongst his fellow artists who, like him, followed the path of the Impressionists.

In reviewing a number of his works, both in oils and water-color, it is interesting to note something that might be called architectural in the manner in which Innes builds up his masses. This is perhaps more noticeable on account of the strong solid color he often uses, even in his water-colors, without losing fluency or atmosphere.

In "The Waterfall," exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1922, Innes outlines strongly, and the flow of the water is given movement by means of curving lines, rather than by washes of color. He makes much use of an intense deep tone of indigo blue, and with it he works in some warm brown, whilst the more shadowed parts are in purplish blue. The picture is not, however, wanting in light, a hint of primrose yellow in sky and water giving a sense of atmosphere and space.

The artist always builds up a pronounced and definite design. Although in the black and white reproduction the perspective and design of "The Waterfall" are well shown, the effect of light and shadow is inclined to patchiness. In the original this is not so; the relations of blues and brown, coolness and warmth, and the gleam of light in sky and water, draw the whole together in a well thought-out, strongly executed water-color.

It is difficult to realise the surprising versatility of this artist, which enabled him to paint fans on vellum and also to do good work in etching and modelling. He painted a good deal in France and Morocco, and a number of his paintings were done in Wales.

Wood-Mouse

So very frail a forest-creature
I hold in my hand;
Brown and velvety-soft
And so very tiny—
Yet when I free him
He goes quietly about his small affairs,
Confident that even in so wide a wood
He need not fear
Being lost.

DOLORES CAIRNS

Collecting Old Almanacs

I HAVE followed many strange paths in my eagerness to assemble the world's great literary treasures, and I've succumbed at various times to various passions in the collecting game—the first Bibles, early juvenile books, Shakespeare quartos, rare Bunyans, letters of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. They have been child's play as compared with trying to form a collection of old almanacs. These pamphlets are scarcer than the proverbial hen's teeth, and when one does pop up from some unexpected source, it is generally about to crumble away, having been held in so many eager hands over the centuries. Many of the printed ones survive only in a single copy. As for finding manuscript almanacs in use before the invention of printing, to do that is a miracle. There are perhaps a dozen in all the world, the property of museums and public libraries. I knew of exactly one in a private collection. A little calendar two inches wide and ten inches long, made in England in 1367. It is older than any example owned by the British Museum. Each of its ten vellum sheets is exquisitely illuminated with capital letters and miniatures. It was probably the property of some great châtelaine, who wore it hanging from her girdle, companion to a large bunch of keys. This copy, now in my possession, is attached to the original piece of brocaded material which undoubtedly circled a generous waist. . . .

When Columbus set out on his voyage to discover a new passage to the Indies and only succeeded in discovering America, he used as his guide, the famous "Perpetual Almanac" of the Spanish Jew, Abraham Zacuto. It was found among the papers of Columbus by his son, Ferdinand Columbus, who issued a life of the great explorer in 1571. There are no annotations in it, but the astronomical data correspond exactly with the calculations of Columbus, who was an expert in the science of navigation. . . .

Certain verses, better known than any in the Bible or Shakespeare, are in almost every almanac. There are people in the world who have never heard of Shakespeare, yet they know by heart these lines:

Thirty days hath September,
April, June and November,
All the rest have thirty-one
Save February which hath twenty-eight.

Until the beginning of the seventeenth century, the words ran as follows:

Thirtie dayes hath November,
Aprill, June and September,
Februarie hath XXVIII alone,
And all the rest have thirty and one.

As a rule the following exception was added:

But when of Leape Yeare commeth the time,
Then dayes hath Februarie twentie and nine.

—From "A Book Hunter's Holiday," by A. S. W. ROSENBACH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

With a Radiance of Unearthly Beauty

HE WAS employed as a "vessel-man" at the Leeds Steel Works, working on a twelve-hours' shift, and his duty was to attend to the huge "vessels" or crucibles in which the molten pig-iron is converted by the Bessemer process into steel. The operation is one of enthralling interest and beauty, and Job Hesketh's soul was in his work. The molten iron from the blast furnaces flows along its channel into huge "ladles" or cauldrons, and from there it is conveyed into a still larger reservoir or "mixer," where the greater part of the slag—which floats as a scum on the surface—is drawn off. Then the purified metal passes into other cauldrons, which are borne along by hydraulic machinery and their contents gently tipped into crucibles, which lower their gaping mouths to receive the daffodil stream of molten iron. When their maws are full, the crucibles are once more brought into an erect position, and the process of converting iron into steel begins. A blast of air is driven through the liquid metal, and the "vessels" are at once changed into fountains of fire. A gigantic spray of flame and sparks rises from their gaping mouths and ascends to a height of twenty feet, changing its colour from green to gold and from gold to violet and blue as the impure gases of sulphur and phosphorus are purged by the blast. For twenty minutes this continues, and then the roar of the blast and the fiery spray die down. What entered the crucible as iron is now ready to be poured forth as steel. Once more the "vessels" are lowered and made to discharge their contents. First comes a molten cascade of basic slag which is borne away to cool, then to be ground to finest powder, before its quickening power is given to pasture and cornfield, imparting a deeper purple to the clover and a mellower gold to the ripening ears of wheat. When all the slag has been drawn off, there is a moment's pause, and then a new cascade begins. The steel is beginning to flow, not in a daffodil stream like the slag, but in a cascade of exquisite turquoise blue, melting away at the sides into iridescent opal. Sometimes a great cloud of steam from the pit below passes across the mouth of the crucible, and then the torrent of molten steel takes on all the colours of the rainbow, and the great shed, with its alert, swiftly moving figures, is suffused with a radiance of unearthly beauty.

When the vessels have discharged all their precious liquid, the cauldron into which the metal has been poured is swung in mid-air by that unseen, effortless power which we know as hydraulic pressure, through the arc of a wide circle, until it reaches the point where the great ingot-moulds stand ready to receive the molten steel. Then the cauldron is tipped, and once more the stream of turquoise flows forth, until the ladle is empty and the moulds are filled to the brim with liquid fire. Such was the work in which Job Hesketh was engaged, and it absorbed him body and soul from year's end to year's end.—From "Tales of the Ridings," by F. W. MOORMAN (London: Elkin Mathews),

October Snow

THERE, in the swamp, no sunlight wakes
The shadows that the pine growth makes,
But blackened stump and needled bough
Are vestals of the forest now,
Upholding candle tips of white—
The brief snow's imagery of light.

JESSIE M. DOWLIN

Highway of Holiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE highways are often found depressed places which have been made by frost, by water coming down with force from the hills above, or merely by the wear and tear of traffic.

A student of Christian Science, gazing upon some of these depressions which had been filled by a recent shower, thought what a lovely sight were the little pools reflecting the sky and trees. Reflections of downy clouds sailed across them, and dreamy thoughts, somewhat like the flying clouds, passed through the mind of the observer. In other words, she fell into a mood of day-dreaming. Suddenly a car sped down the road through the pools, splashing water far and wide.

Certain mental conditions may be compared to the disrepair of the road. When one suffers from grief, loss, or discouragement, one's mentality becomes depressed. If the condition is prolonged, and not repaired, one sometimes becomes so accustomed to the sorrows of his case that he stops trying to overcome them. Such a one needs to be healed. Christian Science heals the sense of grief and loss, as well as that of physical suffering. It shows how thought may be filled by spiritual substance.

Material methods, such as are found in traveling for change of scene, in seeking amusement, or in cultivating a hobby, are not healing methods. One is never really cured of mental suffering until, through spiritual growth and understanding, he reaches the spiritual altitude wherein he gains peace, assurance, and a consciousness of God as All, as everywhere present, good. This is the work which Christian Science performs in the human consciousness. It uplifts, strengthens, and purifies from suffering. It does not encourage day-dreaming, but shows that true thinking—knowing—is an active, constructive process. It fills thought with substance, such as that defined in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 468): "Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay. Truth, Life, and Love are substance, as the Scriptures use this word in Hebrews: 'The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.' Spirit, the synonym of Mind, Soul, or God, is the only real substance. The spiritual universe, including individual man, is a compound idea, reflecting the divine substance of Spirit."

We learn through the study and demonstration of this revelation that a so-called depressed, sorrowing, or sick man is not the real man, made in the image and likeness of God. Once we come to understand what God is and what our real selfhood is, as His reflection, we are ready to live, now, in this actuality. We are eager to discard the false concept of self, and claim our spiritual individuality, finding therein freedom from grief, limitation, and suffering of all kinds.

One of the synonyms for God, which brings comfort to us at all times, is Love. Human so-called love may be selfish, but love which is the reflection of God is unselfish. If we fill our thoughts with Love, we have gained something of that substance which is "incapable of discord and decay."

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 250) Mrs. Eddy says something very helpful about that spiritual substance expressed in love: "Love cannot be a mere abstraction, or goodness without activity and power. As a human quality, the glorious significance of affection is more than words: it is the tender, unselfish deed done in secret; the silent, ceaseless prayer; the self-forgetful heart that overflows; the veiled form stealing on an errand of mercy, out of a side door; the little feet tripping along the sidewalk; the gentle hand opening the door that turns toward want and woe, sickness and sorrow, and thus lighting the dark places of earth."

It is Love that makes us long for healing that we may be better and more useful individuals in the service of our Master, and in helping our fellow men. It is Love that makes us guard our conversation, even when we are struggling with sorrow or discouragement, that we may not spread the contagion of fear or depression among our companions, but may more clearly realize that in our true selfhood we are the children of God.

This spiritually mental highway is the one spoken of in Isaiah (35:8) in the prophet's words, "And an highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called The way of holiness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Heligehetens väg

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

PÅ VÅRA landsvägar finna vi ofta fördjupningar, som framkallats av frost, av vatten, som forsat ned från närbelägna höjder, eller som helt enkelt bildats genom trafikens påfrestning.

En lärjunge i Kristen Vetenskap stod en gång och betraktade några sådana fördjupningar, vilka nyss blivit fyllda genom en regnskur, och tänkte därvid på vilken vacker syn de utgjorde, dessa små vattensamlingar, som återspeglade himmel och träd. Spegelbilder av ulliga moln seglade över dem, och drömlika tankar, i viss mån liknande de svävande molnen, genomforo hennes sinne. Med andra ord, hon försjönk i vakna drömmar. Då kom plötsligt en bil hastigt farande rätt igenom pölarna, så att vattnet stänkte åt alla håll.

Vissa mentala tillstånd kunna jämföras med ojämnheterna på vägen. När vi lida till följd av sorg, förlust eller missmod, bli vi nedslagna till sinnet. Om detta tillstånd blir långvarigt och ej förbättras, bli vi stundom så vana vid våra bekymmer, att vi upphöra med att söka övervinna dem. I så fall behöva vi bliva helade. Kristen Vetenskap helar oss från förnimmelsen av sorg och förlust, lika väl som från fysiskt lidande och visar, hur tanken kan fyllas med andlig substans.

Materiella metoder, såsom till exempel att göra resor för att få ombyte, att söka förströelser eller att idka någon "hobby," äro icke helande metoder. Vi bli aldrig verkligt botade från mentalt lidande, förrän vi genom andlig tillväxt och förståelse nå den andliga höjdpunkt, där vi vinna frid, tillförsikt och medvetandet om Gud såsom Allt, såsom allestädes närvarande, såsom det goda. Detta är det verk, som Kristen Vetenskap utför i det mänskliga medvetandet. Denna Vetenskap lyfter, styrker och renar från lidande. Den uppmuntrar icke till drömmerier, utan visar, att rätt tänkande—vetande—är en aktiv, uppbyggande verksamhet. Den fyller tanken med substans, såsom substans definieras i Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scrpitures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], där Mary Baker Eddy skriver (sid. 468): "Substans är det som är evigt och som är ur stånd till disharmoni och förgängelse. Sanning, Liv och Kärlek äro substans, såsom Skriften använder detta ord i Brevet till hebréerna: 'Substansen av ting, på vilka man hoppas, en övertygelse om ting som icke synas' [engelska Bibeln]. Ande, synonymen för Sinne, Själ eller Gud, är den enda verkliga substansen. Det andliga universum, innefattande den individuella människan, är en sammansatt idé, som återspeglar Andens gudomliga substans."

Genom studiet och demonstrationen av denna uppenbarelse lära vi, att en så kallad betryckt, sörjande eller sjuk människa icke är den verkliga människan, skapad till Guds avbild och likhet. När vi väl en gång kommit till att förstå vad Gud är och vad vårt verkliga jag är såsom Hans återspegling, äro vi redo att leva i denna verklighet nu. Vi äro angelägna om att övergiva det felaktiga begreppet om oss själva och göra anspråk på vår andliga individualitet för att däri finna frihet från sorg, begränsning och lidande av alla slag.

En av de synonymer för Gud, som alltid bringar tröst, är Kärlek. Mänsklig så kallad kärlek kan vara självisk, men den kärlek, som är återspeglingen av Gud, är osjälvisk. Om vi fylla våra tankar med Kärlek, hava vi vunnit något av den substans, som är "ur stånd till disharmoni och förgängelse".

I *Miscellaneous Writings* (sid. 250) säger Mrs. Eddy något mycket hjälpande om den andliga substans, som uttryckes i kärlek: "Kärlek kan ej vara endast ett tomt begrepp eller godhet utan aktivitet och makt. Såsom en mänsklig egenskap är den härliga betydelsen av tillgivenhet mer än blott ord: den är den kärleksfulla, osjälviska gärningen, som utföres i det fördolda; den tysta, oavlåtliga bönen; det hjärta, som glömmer sig själv och ständigt flödar över; den människa, som oförmärkt smyger sig ut en bakväg för att göra en barmhärtighetstjänst; de små fötter, som med lätta steg skynda ned för gatan; den milda hand, som öppnar dörren till brist och nöd, sjukdom och sorg, och som sålunda sprider ljus över jordens mörka platser."

Det är Kärleken, som kommer oss att längta efter helande, så att vi må kunna bliva bättre och nyttigare människor i vår Mästares tjänst och i att vara en hjälp för vår nästa. Det är Kärleken, som kommer oss att giva akt på vårt tal, även när vi kämpa med sorg och modlöshet, så att vi ej må sprida fruktans eller nedslagenhetens smitta bland våra medmänniskor, utan i stället allt klarare inse, att vi i vårt sanna väsen äro Guds barn.

Det är denna andligt mentala väg, som profeten Jesaja talar om (35:8) i följande ordalag: "Och en banad väg, en farväg, skall gå där fram, och den skall kallas 'den heliga vägen'."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

To A Hillside Fir

Nor for your usefulness—the tented shade
That hides the doe and feeds beginning streams—
Use is a lantern at a window laid
To guide the dreamer homeward from his dreams;

Nor for your lovely lines—though by their spell
I have been lifted from a false despair—
Such loveliness to lone men can be cruel
Having no one to nod to or to care;

But for the ancient peace that you have found,
The green and inward calm no storm can reach,
Your way of turning the wildest wind to sound
That hints of things unfathomable to speech;
For this I thank you most and go well-sped
By all you tell me, though no word is said.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

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Big Six Conference Football Review—Colleges and the Olympics—Open Tennis

Rumors Link Tony Lazzeri With Chicago

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With last season's Newark pilot, Oscar Vitt, signed to a two-year contract at Cleveland, the only managerial berths still unoccupied in the major leagues were those of the Boston Bees and St. Louis Browns. There exists a possibility, however, that a third club may announce a shift in management before the 1938 campaign has rolled around.

It develops that the Chicago Cubs were indirectly responsible for Tony Lazzeri's release from the Yankees. The Cubs, apparently, are interested in the baseball ability of the San Francisco Italian and do not wish to be penalized by Commissioner Landis for tampering with a player already owned by another club. Therefore, when the Yanks learned of this interest, Tony was given his freedom.

Grimm May Shift

The Chicago interest in Lazzeri is causing considerable comment in some quarters. The Bruins, of course, have a manager. Charley Grimm is signed to a contract that runs through the 1938 campaign. But those close to the Chicago situation hint that Owner Philip Wrigley may be contemplating a shift that would promote Grimm to the front office, probably as general manager, and install Lazzeri as field marshal at Wrigley Field.

Also, there is a chance Lazzeri might join the Cub organization as a coach, where Mr. Wrigley could study his possibilities.

Coach or manager, however, Lazzeri would look strange in the uniform of a National League outfit, so long did he toil under the Yankee banner and play a leading role in historic World Series triumphs for the junior circuit.

If Wrigley's plans call for a shift in managers, it would seem only natural from this distance that Gabby Hartnett is the man to replace Grimm. Gabby took over this year when Charley was incapacitated and won nine out of 11 games. From the driver's seat, the big catcher was extremely popular with his team mates. It is known that more than one preferred the Hartnett strategy to that of Grimm.

But along with other rumors comes one which insists Hartnett will not get the job, when and if it is open. Definite reasons are lacking, but they probably involve an old-time debate which once caused friction between Gabby and Charley, and which has never been completely forgotten. It is supposed that if Grimm ever moves into the front office, he will not stump for the veteran backstop. This, of course, is mere speculation.

Lost to White Sox

Those Chicago fans who demand Grimm's removal base their argument on the fact that his teams have acquired an annual habit of folding up in the final month of the season. Of course injuries handicapped the Cubs through much of the past pennant race, but there are plenty of people who still maintain that the Bruins should have come back and passed the Giants in a late-season drive. The city series beating handed out by the White Sox, third place finishers in the American League, didn't make Grimm's position more secure, either.

At St. Louis, the Browns are without a signed manager for 1938. They have made several announcements in which Gabby Street's name was prominently mentioned, but still Old Sarge has not placed his name on the dotted line. For this reason, Tony Lazzeri is still a possibility in the Mound City, if nothing develops for him at Chicago. Tony, undoubtedly, would rather try his strategy in the American League, but a generous proposition might lure him to the National.

On second thought, Lazzeri might rather embark upon a managerial career in the National League, where there would be no Yankees to keep him awake nights. Old Tony is pretty smart and you can depend on him thinking long before signing any papers.

American League umpires may be in for a few interesting afternoons now that Oscar Vitt has succeeded Steve O'Neill at Cleveland. Oscar is high-strung, quick to make decisions, and just as quick to protest them. He is typical of the old Detroit clubs he played with. As a minor league manager, however, he has been very successful and no doubt will produce satisfactory results as Tribal chief. His feat of winning the International League pennant by some 25 games is unparalleled in the history of minor league baseball.

Mrs. Gehrig Shares Diamond Spoils

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Henry "Lou" Gehrig

"Iron Man" First Baseman of the New York Yankees, and the Bracelet He Recently Presented to His Wife on Their Fourth Wedding Anniversary. The Bracelet Represents Lou's Accomplishments on Major League Diamonds and Is Made Up of World Series and All-Star Game Emblems. Additional Emblems May Be Added. The Championship Awards Are in Ring Form and Their Tops Have Been Incorporated in the Wrist-Piece. There Are Four Diamonds in the Ring Settings, Representing the Series of 1927, 1928, 1932 and 1936. The All-Star Clasps Are for 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936. The Center Piece Is Made Up of Two Clasps for the All-Star Games of 1935 and 1937. His Engraved Autograph Is on the Center Piece. The Entire Bracelet Is in Old Gold With a Touch of Blue Color in the All-Star Emblem. A Fitting Engraving Is on the Inside of the Gift

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Amateurs Were Scarce

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—The hoped-for participation of amateurs in the recent attempt to hold a genuine open lawn tennis championship of the United States was successfully prevented by the officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, under the threat that any participants would be excluded from amateur participation next year, and the recent tournament at the Greenbrier Club, White Sulphur Springs, was almost wholly composed of professionals; with Karel Kozeluh, official coach of the winning United States Davis Cup team last year, the singles winner, and Vincent Richards and George M. Lott Jr., both famous doubles stars in their amateur days, coming through as the winning doubles team.

Neither of the recent stars who have been touring the country, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. or Frederick J. Perry, participated, and William T. Tilden 2d was also an absentee. But Lott, also a member of the troupe, and Bruce P. Barnes, another, were active, the latter being the finalist against Kozeluh, and carrying the veteran to five sets in the final.

The Ice Carnival

The sports impresarios who carried through the successful tour of Perry, Vines and the others last year—Bill O'Brien and Francis T. Hunter—have not yet announced their lawn tennis plans for the coming season, and appear to be devoting their attention chiefly to the forthcoming tour of The Ice Carnival. This is composed of a group of skaters headed by Maribel Y. Vinson, leading Olympic woman fancy skater of the United States, and Carl Schafer, Olympic champion. It also includes quite a number of performers who were amateurs until they were recently persuaded to become professionals. Their plans for the coming tour include a complete ice ballet, and Miss Vinson is also planning to place the sport on a par with the picked dancing troupes of the world, such as Pavlowa, Isadora Duncan, and the Denishawns, with special musical selections, topped by the first performance on skates of the Gershwin classic, Rhapsody in Blue, with special scenery and lighting effects. The troupe is now completing rehearsals at Lake Placid.

New Riders for Show

A brand new outfit of riders will represent the United States in the National Horse Show next month, while at least half of their mounts will also be new to Madison Square Garden. The new selections have been developed at Fort Riley, Kan., where the United States Cavalry School is located. Only two of them have had any experience in horse-show performance, while the other two have shown outdoors during the past year, both in Europe and the United States. The veterans are Capt. Milo H. Matteson, and Lieut. Franklin S. Wing, while the new recruits, all recent graduates of the Cavalry School, are Capt. Royce A. Drake, Lieut. W. H. S. Wright and Lieut. Scott M. Sanford.

Those veterans of many horse shows, Joe Aleshiare, Ugly, and Dakotah, top the old-timers' list, with Dinger, Masquerader, both well known in recent shows, Fralax, Ronzo, Flitter and Podborski the others. The newcomers will be headed by Scamp's Boy, a member of the Olympic team of 1936, but never seen indoors, and also include Fitzota, Soother, Henry Watterson, and King Hi.

The new team will make its debut at Washington, in the Inter-American, and then come here for the National Show beginning November 3d.

Cleveland Indians Willing to Trade

CLEVELAND, Oct. 21 (AP)—C. C. Slapnicka, vice-president of the Cleveland Indians, disclosed today he is seeking four new players to aid the Tribe's new manager, Oscar Vitt, in next season's pennant race. Slapnicka said he is looking for an outfielder who hits from the right side of the plate, a second baseman, an experienced catcher and a southpaw pitcher.

Officials of the club have several players in mind, but the final decision will be left to Vitt, Slapnicka said, adding that the Tribe is prepared to part with established stars if such trades will strengthen the club.

"When the major-league owners and managers meet in December, Mr. Vitt will have a good idea just what he needs to strengthen the club," Slapnicka said, "and he will make the final decision in any prospective trades."

Vitt announced from his home in Oakland, Calif., that the terms of the contract, which were not disclosed, "are satisfactory." Vitt comes to Cleveland from Newark, where he piloted that club in the International League.

O'Neill, the deposed manager, who was asked by the club to remain as a scout, said he had obtained permission to negotiate for another job.

Twelve College Fives To Invade New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Twelve college basketball teams, including several conference champions, will invade New York this winter to battle metropolitan fives in 12 doubleheaders at Madison Square Garden.

The schedule, announced by Ned Irish, director of basketball at the Eighth Avenue Arena, calls for Stanford and Minnesota to play twice each during the Christmas holidays.

Stanford, led by high scoring Hank Luisetti, will play City College, Dec. 27, while Minnesota, coholder with Illinois of the Big Ten title, tangles with Long Island University. Two night later, Dec. 29, Minnesota will meet New York University and Stanford clashes with Long Island University.

Illinois, which meets St. John's in the opening doubleheader, Dec. 18, Minnesota and St. Thomas of Scranton are the newcomers to the garden court. St. Thomas opposes Manhattan, Jan. 22.

Harvard Elects Tully

William R. Tully, center, has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman football team. Two years ago Tully captained and played end on the Boston Latin School eleven. Last year he was center on the Phillips Exeter Academy eleven. He also stars at baseball and hockey.

Expect Triangular Tournament

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 21 (CP Cable) — Probability that a strong American polo team would be seen in Jamaica in February was expressed by officials here last night. An English team will be visiting the colony at that time, and polo enthusiasts expect a triangular tournament.

Indiana to Meet Fordham

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Fordham University and the University of Indiana will meet in football in 1939 for the first time in history. The game will be played here Nov. 11.

Bush Is Offered Bee Managership

By the Associated Press

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 21 Donie Bush, manager of the Minneapolis American Association baseball club, said today he had been offered the managership of the Boston National League club.

He conferred with President Mike Kelley of the Minneapolis club.

"The Boston job is mine if I say the word," Bush said. Kelley assured him, Bush said, he could keep his Minneapolis job "as long as I own the club," but said he would not stand in the way of Bush's advancement.

When contacted on the Bush statement this afternoon, Secretary John Quinn, in the absence of his dad, said he knew nothing about the situation and desired to say nothing. Bob Quinn will be out of town on vacation for at least another week, and no definite move to sign a manager for the Bees can be made until he returns.

Ralph Flanagan Leading Swimmer

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Ralph Flanagan of Miami, Fla., snares a major share of the honors handed out in the selection of the All-America swimming, diving and water polo team for 1937, by the Amateur Athletic Union's aquatic committee.

Flanagan, national freestyle champion, is named for the 440, 500, 880, 1500 meters and one-mile events and is selected as captain as well.

John Higgins of Olneyville, R. I., breaststroke star; Adolph Kiefer of Chicago, backstroke champion, and Peter Fick of New York, sprint ace, are the only other swimmers named for two individual events. The team as announced by Chairman George W. Graves, follows:

100 Yards and 200-Meters Freestyle—Peter Fick, New York.
220 Yards Freestyle—Charles Hutter, Harvard.
440, 500 and 880 Yards, 1500 Meters and One Mile Freestyle—Ralph Flanagan, Miami.
100 Meters and 150 Yards Backstroke—Adolph Kiefer, Chicago.
220 Yards Breaststroke and 300 Meters Individual Medley—John Higgins, Olneyville, R. I., and Ohio State.
300 Yards and 300 Meters Medley Relay—Kiefer, backstroke; Jack Kasley, Michigan, breaststroke, and Fick, freestyle.
400 Yards Freestyle Relay—Edward Klara, Michigan; Fick, Hutter and Waldemar Tomski, Michigan.
880 Yards Freestyle Relay—Irving McCaffrey, Chicago, Kiefer, Hutter and Charles Jaretz, Chicago.
One-Meter and Three-Meter Springboard Diving—Albert Patnik, Ohio State.
Ten-Meter Platform Diving—Elbert Root, Detroit.
Long Distance, Individual—Steve Wozniak, Buffalo.
Long Distance, Team—Wozniak, Elwood Woodling, Ohio State, Flanagan.
Organization Team—New York A. C.
Hard Ball Water Polo Team—August Harms, goalkeeper; Jules Ameno, William E. Kelly (captain) and James S. Jenkins, backs; Fred Bassett, Adolph Winckler and Henry M. Williams, forwards.
Organization Team—New York A. C.
Soft Ball Water Polo Team—Kelly, goalkeeper; Ameno, William E. McCarthy (captain) and Joseph E. Moukao, backs; Thomas A. Wright, Jenkins and Williams, forwards.

Big Six Conference

Iowa State		**Missouri**	
14-State Teach	12	46-Freshmen	0
0-Northwestern	33	6-Colorado	14
7-Nebraska	20	14-Kansas State	7
6-Kansas	14	0-Mich. St	2
27	79	66	23
Oklahoma		**Kansas State**	
7-Tulsa	19	7-Boston Col.	21
6-Rice	0	7-Missouri	14
7-Texas	7	13-Marquette	0
0-Nebraska	0		
20	26	27	35
Kansas		**Nebraska**	
25-Washburn	2	14-Minnesota	9
7-Wichita	18	20-Iowa State	7
14-Iowa St.	6	0-Oklahoma	0
46	26	34	16

Three Americans Picked

CALGARY, Alta., Oct. 21 (AP)—Clarence Happy Day, Art Chapman and Dave Schriner will represent the New York Americans in the Howie Morenz benefit game in Montreal Nov. 2. Mervin (Red) Dutton, conditioning his squad for the regular National Hockey League season, announced his selection yesterday.

Re-elected President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 20—Mrs. C. W. Ilgner of the Portland Golf Club has been re-elected president of the Oregon Women's Golf Association. The other officers for 1937-38 are: Mrs. C. W. Parcell, Riverside Golf Club, vice-president; Mrs. A. L. Greene, Tualatin Golf Club, recording secretary; Mrs. A. L. Moulton, Lake Oswego Country Club, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Marshall Wright, Waverley Country Club, treasurer.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Associated Press survey showed 11 per cent increase in football attendance throughout the country.

Gehrig Leads 1937 Attack On Records

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Lou Gehrig's announced campaign to eclipse some of the marks Babe Ruth and Ty Cobb set up for the record books didn't get far during the 1937 season, but it was a big year for the "iron man," nevertheless. The Yankees' Iron Man first baseman revealed his ambition after the 1936 campaign. Through the recent season he succeeded only in wiping out two of the Bambino's all-time highs, and tying another.

But he was still the year's leading record-buster, accounting for six of the 10 big league marks that were bettered, and one of the 10 that were equalled.

All told, three of Ruth's records went by the boards. Gehrig passed the Babe's mark for the player driving in 150 or more runs for the most years, turning the trick for the seventh time in his career, and for the batter hitting for a total of 300 or more bases for the most years, collecting that total for the 12th time to end a tie with the Babe.

The other Ruthian swat standard to go was shattered by the Tigers' rookie walloper, Rudy York, when he clouted 18 homers during August, one more than the previous one-month top which Ruth set up during the September of his record-smashing season back in 1927.

By scoring 100 or more runs for the twelfth year in his career, Gehrig deadlocked Ruth at the head of the record books. In addition, Lou stretched his consecutive-game playing record to 1965 games; played 150 or more games for the eleventh year in his career for another new mark; set a new high of 20 homers with the bases loaded during his playing career; topped his own mark by scoring 100 or more runs for the twelfth straight year, and broke a tie with Al Simmons for a new mark of 12 years in a row for driving in 100 or more tallies.

The most unusual mark of all for the books this season was that the Pittsburgh Pirates produced in whipping the Cincinnati Reds 21 times in 22 starts during the season, tying the all-time high for the most victories scored by one club over another in one year.

Paul Waner of the Pirates set a National League record with 200 or more hits for the eighth year. Excluding the marks posted during the World Series, here are the changes to be made in the books:

Major League Marks Broken

Most consecutive games played during career, 1965, by Lou Gehrig.
Most years playing 150 or more games, 11, by Gehrig.
Most consecutive years 100 or more runs scored, 12, by Gehrig.
Most years 150 or more runs batted in, 7, by Gehrig.
Most consecutive years, 100 or more runs batted in, 12, by Gehrig.
Most years, 300 or more total bases, 12, by Gehrig.
Most home runs with bases loaded during career, 20, by Gehrig.
Most home runs, one month, 18, by Rudy York, Detroit.
Most years as manager, 40, by Connie Mack, Athletics.
Largest attendance, single game, 68,939, White Sox at Yankees, June 20.

Major League Records Tied

Most years 100 or more runs scored, 12, by Gehrig.
Most runs batted in, one inning, 6, by Bob Johnson, Athletics.
Most two-base hits, one game, 4, by Mike Kreevich, White Sox.
Most triples, one game, 3, by Joe Kuhel, Washington Senators.
Fewest chances offered first baseman, one game, 0, by Rip Collins, Cubs.
Most putouts by second baseman, one game, 11, by Roy Hughes, Indians.
Club winning 100 or more games most years, 5, Yankees.
Most players used by one club, one game 23, by Brooklyn.
Most games won from one club during season, 21, by Pittsburgh over Reds.
Fewest games won from one club during season, 1, by Reds from Pittsburgh.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

TULSA, Okla.—From college football publicity: "Football tradition, mixed with 25 blaring bands of 1500 members and two bugle corps, royalty and homecoming will be the full menu offered for the University of Tulsa-Oklahoma A. & M. grid-iron classic." What, no Mickey Mouse?

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Those University of Rochester gridders are the year's No. 1 exponents of the "they shall not pass" theory. In three games, not one overhead has been completed against Rochester.

PORTLAND, Ore.—You never can tell where you'll find Carl Nydegger, a 191-pounder on the University of Portland eleven. Last year he saw action at end, then was shifted to tackle; he opened this season at guard, and now Coach Matty Mathews has him on the blocking back job.

MINNEAPOLIS—Coach Bernie Bierman is wishing his little "jack-of-all-trades," Rudy Gmitro, was quintuplets—or twins at least. Rudy played such a whale of a game at various posts in early battles this season that Bernie came right out with the announcement, "It's tough that I can play him in only one position at a time."

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Colgate will be fairly well satisfied if Duke's Honey Hackney isn't any better than Eddie Van Orden, fleet Colgate soph who impersonated him yesterday. But Van Orden may turn out to be a fair country player himself. Eddie got away for gains that had the Red Raiders worried at times, but there were plenty of times when ends Pete Ritchko and Don Wemple ruined his efforts or Johnny Lucy hauled him down.

NEW YORK—Though they didn't get enough "Wildcats" when they dropped a 20-0 decision to the Villanova gridmen carrying that nickname last week, Manhattan's footballers run up against the same proposition in the Kentucky game Saturday. And they've been warned by Scout Pete Battle that the wildest Wildcat (Kentucky variety) is Bob Davis. Pete only saw Bob score five touchdowns against Washington and Lee last Saturday.

Missouri And Nebraska Meet In Vital Game

Big Six Football Standing

College	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Missouri	1	0	0	14	7	1.000
Kansas	1	0	0	14	6	1.000
Nebraska	1	1	0	20	7	1.000
Oklahoma	0	1	0	0	0	.000
Kansas St.	0	0	1	7	14	.000
Iowa State	0	0	2	13	34	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 21—Missouri's reception to Nebraska here this week end brings an early crisis in the Big Six football title race. These elevens are reputedly the strongest in the conference, with the largest supplies of talent. Nebraska is defending the title won in last year's race in which Missouri finished second. Both are undefeated in the loop, though Nebraska was held to a scoreless tie in the mud by Oklahoma.

Kansas and Oklahoma engage in another headline event at Norman, Okla. Neither has been defeated in the Big Six, and Kansas has a victory to its credit. After two unsuccessful tries at conference laurels, Iowa State steps outside this week to encounter Drake at Des Moines, Iowa. Kansas State continues its non-conference campaign by visiting Creighton at Omaha, Neb.

Missouri must rebuild its offensive if it is to get anywhere against Nebraska. The backs who scored 14 points against Kansas State a week earlier, couldn't advance against Michigan State last Saturday in a game here which was lost, 2 to 0. Their best efforts carried them once to the Spartans' 36-yard line and again to the 38-yard line. Their total yardage gained was 57 to the Lansing team's 263. However, the Tigers have a great defense which the Cornhuskers may find as difficult to pierce as did Michigan State.

Safety in Third Period

While yielding everywhere else, the Missouri forwards held for downs time after time with their backs against their goal line. The two points were scored on a safety at the opening of the third period. Don Johnson, halfback, receiving the kickoff, was tackled on the 7-yard line. In the effort to run the ball out from behind the goal, Porter Robb, fullback, dropped a wobbly pass from center and was downed by Michael Kniek, end for Michigan State.

The Missouri line, which held so well on defense, with Huston Betty, center, playing a great game, let the Spartans through to break up most of the Tiger offensives before they got under way. Possibly this will be corrected for Nebraska. Fans here do not want to see a repetition of last year's 20-to-0 victory by the Cornhuskers, especially as Oklahoma showed last week how Nebraska's stars can be held scoreless.

It wasn't altogether the mud that stopped the Nebraska machine, for those Oklahoma Sooners rose to the occasion while the Cornhuskers seemed lethargic. Only energetic struggles by the Husker line held the Sooners in check. Charles Brock, center; Lowell English, guard; Fred Shirey, tackle, and Paul Amen, end, covered themselves with glory as well as mud by their hard tackling. William Andreson, halfback, and John Howell, quarterback, tried hard to match the excellent punting of the Sooners. They averaged 34 yards. With a dry field this Saturday, the Huskers may show the Tigers a different brand of game.

Oklahoma Does Well

Oklahoma should feel elated over its showing. While the first downs were even, 5 each, the Sooners gained more yardage from rushing and passing, got more distance running back kicks, and frequently put Nebraska in the hole by the superior punting of Webber Merrell, quarterback, and Woody Huddleston, fullback. The Sooners at least got close enough to try for field goals, one by Hugh McCullough, fullback, from the 40-yard line, and another by Ralph Boudreau, halfback, from the 20, the latter's attempt going just underneath the bar. The Sooner line is in good shape for Kansas, as it showed it knows how last Saturday, with Pete Smith and Roland Young, ends, Gilford Duggan and Fred Grace, tackles, and Mickey Parks, center, drawing attention for their aggressive play.

Kansas hopes, not without reason, to reverse the result of last year's encounter with the Sooners, when the latter won, 14 to 0. The Jayhawker reason is their 14-to-6 exhibit against Iowa State last Saturday, proving they have come back to the conference struggle with valuable lessons learned meeting outsiders. This was the first Big Six victory for Kansas since 1935, and the Jayhawkers are not satisfied to stop there.

Kansas forwards opened big holes in the Cyclone line, and the backs went through. Twice Clarence Douglass, 200-pound fullback, smashed for touchdowns from the 1-yard line. Milton Sullivant, halfback, set up one of them by intercepting an Iowa State pass and running it back 44 yards to the 17. Halfback Max Replogle's powerful running contributed much to the other one.

Iowa State, proving it still has a clever team though lacking power and reserves, should be able to repeat its victory of last season over Drake, which was by a score of 21 to 7. Drake has been doing fairly well, defeating Creighton last Saturday, 9 to 0; but a victory for the Bulldogs over the Cyclones would be regarded as an upset. The Ames eleven gained its touchdown on Kansas by the lateral and forward pass route. A lateral from Al Waite, halfback, to Hugh Vickerstaff, sophomore, back, sent the latter off on a 63-yard scoring sprint. The Cyclones gained most of their yardage on forward passes by Vickerstaff to Rowland Rushmore, end, and William Lechtenburg, fullback.

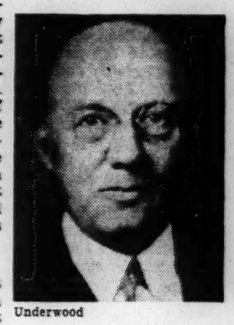
Kansas State reversed a score on Marquette when it counted a 13-to-0 victory over the Hilltoppers at Manhattan. The latter made only one first down. A hard-charging Wildcat line not only held the visitors scoreless, but counted one of the KSAC touchdowns. Tony Krueger, veteran tackle, blocked a Marquette punt and fell on the ball in the end zone. Junior Speer, substitute halfback, made the other touchdown, and Elmer Hackney, fullback, kicked one afterpoint. Quarterback Fred Sims and Fullback Robert Briggs were the chief ground gainers.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Colleges and the Olympic Games

Announcement that the National Collegiate Athletic Association has filed a petition with Frederick W. Rubien, secretary of the American Olympic Association, seeking an amendment to its bylaws which will give to the colleges control of United States teams in four of the sports which are on the Olympic program does not come as any surprise to those who have been in close touch with the situation as it has existed during the past few years. This petition will be acted upon at the coming meeting of the American Olympic Association, which is to be held in Washington, D. C., the middle of next month. For some time there has been quite a bit of agitation among those who are in charge of athletic affairs at the big colleges regarding changes in the control of the college athletes who have played a large part in Olympic competition, but this is the first direct move toward bringing about a radical change in the handling of Uncle Sam's college Olympic athletes.



Underwood

Frederick W. Rubien

Merits Favorable Action

It is to be noted that the N. C. A. A. is not seeking to get control of the American Olympic Association. It is simply asking that it have a majority representation on the committees which are in charge of the track, rowing, wrestling and swimming teams. When one stops and considers the fact that probably at least 90 per cent of the individual athletes who make up the United States teams in these four sports are either college undergraduates or graduates, it would seem as if the college authorities were well justified in seeking the change. There has, in past years, been much criticism in regard to some of the men who have been placed in charge of some of the Olympic teams, and, according to Maj. John L. Griffith, who is president of the college group, his organization desires to have the balance of power in these sports so that it can be sure that the proper type of men to represent American colleges are in charge of American college athletes. He is also quoted as saying his organization is unconcerned over whether or not the men selected are A. A. U. representatives or college men.

Must Get Together

That the future success of American participation in Olympic Games depends on the college and A. A. U. organizations getting together and working for the best interests of all concerned is certain. We have the greatest respect for the men who are at the head of both of these organizations. They have done splendid work, many of them giving of their time and labor with little or no financial return. But, as in everything else, there has been a big change in all things connected with the Olympic Games during the past 41 years, and if the United States is to keep abreast of the times and see that its Olympic affairs are handled in the best possible way, then there must be a close co-operation between the colleges and A. A. U. authorities. Each has a very important work to do, and if they will join hands with a sincere determination to see that the United States Olympic teams are organized and conducted on the highest plane of sportsmanship and amateurism, they will merit the confidence of the entire American sports public.

* * *

The Canadian Situation

Turning to Canada, we find that the Amateur Athletic Union of that country is very desirous of straightening out the differences which exist between it and the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association and the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association. At the present time the A. A. U. is not associated with the other two. It is to be regretted that the present differences exist, as it makes the situation in both sports quite muddled. The amateur hockey situation is a big problem all over the world. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the A. A. U. of the United States has found it a most difficult sport to handle. There must be an answer to the situation somewhere, and it is to be hoped that the A. A. U. authorities of Canada will not only confer with the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association with a view to putting the sport on a footing which each can recognize, but that they include the A. A. U. of the United States as well as the Eastern Amateur Hockey Association authorities in the conference. And the sooner this is done the better it will be for all hands.

Boston Dinghy Races Nov. 7

Technology skippers will play host to 18 colleges on Nov. 7, in the Boston Dinghy Cup races, beginning at 10 a. m. and lasting throughout the day, at a spectacular regatta on the Charles River Basin, opposite the Institute grounds. Last year 13 colleges were represented in the regatta and Technology sailors finished second, losing only to skippers from Ithaca College.

Amusements

BOSTON

NOW Metropolitan
Shirley TEMPLE
HEIDI
JEAN HERSHOLT • ARTHUR TREACHER
HELEN WESTLEY • SIDNEY BLACKMER
In Person on the Stage
YACHT CLUB BOYS
EDDIE GARR • NICK LONG, Jr.
FENWICK & COOK • LAI FOUNS
The SWING-O-PATORS

Shubert—Tonight 8:20 MAT. TOM'W
SAM H. HARRIS presents
STAGE DOOR
N. Y. MUSIC BOX COMEDY HIT BY GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and EDNA FERBER
WITH
JOAN BENNETT
HOLLYWOOD'S LOVELIEST STAR
IN PERSON
Evs. 55c to $2.75; Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 50c to $1.65 tax incl.

COLONIAL LAST WEEK TONIGHT at 8:30
SAM H. HARRIS PRESENTS
GEORGE M. COHAN
IN A NEW MUSICAL SHOW
"I'd Rather Be Right"
By GEO. S. KAUFMAN and MOSS HART
MUSIC and LYRICS by RICHARD RODGERS and LORENZ HART

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
BY MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now Playing—Booth Theatre, New York. Week of Oct. 18, Royal Alexander Theatre, Toronto, Ontario. Oct. 25, London, Ontario; Oct. 26, 27, Hamilton, Ontario; Oct. 28, 29, 30, Albany, N. Y.

BOSTON

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Tonight, 8:30, this week only
MAURICE EVANS
in Shakespeare's
KING RICHARD II
GOOD SEATS ALL PERFORMANCES
Pop. Mat. Sat. at 2:30—77c to $2.50

NEW YORK, N. Y.

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH Thea., W. 45th St. CI. 6-9156
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway, 40 St.
Evs. 8:40; Mats. Wed. and Sat.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
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One Block from Radio City
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SUSAN PALMER'S
OYSTER BAR (Downstairs)
4 WEST 49TH ST. in Rockefeller Center Section
Our Customers Say:
"The Best Oyster Stew in N. Y."
Refined Service—Cuisine of Highest Order

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LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER
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Invitingly Served at
101 WEST 85TH ST.
Tel. Su 7-6497
CLOSED SUNDAYS
Reasonable Prices

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One of the best French table d'hôtes in town
Lunch, 65c, 85c Dinner $1 and $1.25. Also a la carte
Accommodations for parties
Open Sundays

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Just a few steps east of Library Lions
REAL HOME COOKING
Luncheon from 65c up
Dinner from 85c up
No Liquor Served—Closed Sundays

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154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

ROSETTA GORDON
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Table d'Hote Luncheon 50c
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Dinner 65c-85c
We Do Our Own Baking
Hot Breads a Specialty
2 Blocks from Grand Central

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LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

The Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVENUE
Entrance on 43d Street
Serves Home Cooked Foods which are reasonably priced, in a delightful dining room.
Air Cooled and Conditioned
11:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Self-Service

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SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 32D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment, most pleasing to its patrons.
LUNCHEON 50c, DINNER 60c-75c
(Sundays Included)

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Storm King Arms
Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York
ON STORM KING HIGHWAY
Choicest food, most scenic dining room in Hudson Valley Tel. 14

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Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year around 13 Market St.
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

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RYE RESTAURANT
34 PURCHASE STREET
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Moderate prices.
Delicious pastry, cake and desserts.
Closed on Sunday

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Individually correlated cereal Postum
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Business and Industry

Workers Seen as Taking Banks' Place as Holders of U. S. Debt

Commerce and Finance

Building of Homes Declared Stayed By High Taxation

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Paul E. Stark, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, asserted that heavy taxes, high interest rates and limited loan periods were preventing a revival in home construction.

Opening the 30th convention of the association, the Madison, Wis., realtor told 1500 delegates that economists believed 5,000,000 American families would build homes if interest rates were reduced and amortization periods extended.

Former Gov. Myers Y. Cooper of Ohio, urged a co-ordinated system of federal, state and local taxation, asserting that "the greater the uniformity . . . the greater will be the guarantee against tax impositions on home owners and the farmers."

Big Tax Burden

Mr. Stark declared that real estate received 20 per cent of the national income but bore 60 per cent of the national tax burden.

"It seems futile," he said, "for the federal government to spend billions of dollars to encourage housing while municipalities the country over stifle new construction with an unfair and unjust tax burden."

Ray Hofford of Albany, executive vice-president of the Real Estate Association of New York State, defended lobbying as "an essential link" in the American system of government.

He told the secretaries' division of the convention that "business would be out on a limb if it did not have its own representatives at Washington and state capitals to follow proposed legislation."

Lobbying Beneficial

Mr. Hofford continued:

"The honest, well-informed legislative agent can be of tremendous assistance to law makers. It is impossible for a legislator to personally follow the thousands of bills introduced; neither can he be familiar with the technical provisions or possible effects of proposed measures bearing upon lines of business foreign to his own."

He urged citizens to study government and pending legislation, asserting:

"If they would take the trouble to acquaint their representatives in Congress and the state Legislature with their views we would have better laws."

In a conference on legislation affecting the real estate business, speakers urged the extension of licensing laws and the strengthening of requirements for real estate brokers.

Building Replacement

Wendell P. Barker of New York City recommended to the nation's real estate leaders a taxation relief plan to encourage replacement of obsolete buildings.

The former chairman of the Mortgage Commission of New York State proposed new legislation before the real estate convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Under his plan, a building erected to replace another 40 years old or older would be assured of a tax rate for the first five years no greater than that paid on the dismantled structure.

"I believe that laws should be passed, particularly in the City of New York and other large cities," he said, "whereby a building for purposes of the statute in question, shall be or may be deemed by the owner to be obsolete when it is more than 40 years old."

Officers Elected

Two institutes of the national association of real estate boards elected officers in conjunction with the convention.

K. Lee Hyder, Milwaukee, Wis., heads the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, and James C. Downs Jr., Chicago, is the new president of the Institute of Real Estate Management.

Vice-presidents of the appraisers include:

New England region, William H. Ballard, Boston; southwest, George L. Schmutz, Los Angeles; Great Lakes, Ralph V. Field, Galesburg, Ill.; Central Atlantic, Maurice R. Massey, Philadelphia; northwest, William A. Eastman, Seattle; south central, R. W. Patton, San Antonio; southeast, J. B. Green, St. Petersburg, Fla.; north central, Lewis C. Sholes, Omaha, Neb.

Vice-presidents for the management section were:

Central atlantic, W. J. Mirkil, Philadelphia; southeast, J. L. Hearin, Tampa, Fla.; Great Lakes, Carleton, Schultz, Cleveland; north central, E. R. Price, Minneapolis; south central, Delbert S. Wenzlick, St. Louis; New England, R. C. Nordbloom, Boston.

Delisting Pleas Allowed by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission announces it has granted applications for the delisting of two security issues. One of the applications, by the New York Stock Exchange, asked that the 4¾ per cent convertible debentures of El Paso Natural Gas Company, El Paso, Texas, be stricken from listing and registration. The Exchange asked delisting on the grounds the number of these debentures in the hands of the public had been reduced by conversion.

The other application, by the Chicago Stock Exchange, was for delisting of $10 par value common stock of the National Leather Company of Portland, Maine. The Commission said the Exchange asked delisting because of the contemplated liquidation of the company.

Lead Firms Reduce Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—Two leading producers, American Smelting & Refining Co. and St. Joseph Lead Co., reduced the price of lead ¼ cent a pound Oct. 18. The new price is 5.50-.55 cents a pound at New York and 5.35 cents a pound at St. Louis. This is the second price slash within the last two weeks for a total reduction of ½ cent a pound.

Break Leaves U. S. Officials Unmoved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Henry Morgenthau and Harold I. Ickes, two members of the President's Cabinet, shrugged their respective shoulders over the stock market.

Asked to comment on recent gyrations in Wall Street, the Secretary of the Treasury responded:

"I'm not an expert on that subject."

Mr. Ickes made a similar reply later:

"I don't know anything about the market," he said. "The so-called experts can't diagnose it so why should a nonexpert try?"

Australian Steel Trade Completes High Record Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—With a 50 per cent increase in employment since 1933, and tremendous increase in output, Australian iron and steel industries have completed the greatest year since their foundation more than 50 years ago.

The annual statistics of the industries show a production of 696,000 tons of liquid steel by the Broken Hill Proprietary company's works at Newcastle (N. S. W.) alone, giving direct employment to 6000 men.

Comparative figures showing steel output at Newcastle, and the other great New South Wales steel center, Port Kembla, indicate a great increase in the demand for steel by subsidiary industries and for structural purposes.

An extensive export market has been built up in New Zealand, Java, and India. The B. H. P. output for the following years was:—1931, 193,000 tons; 1935, 526,000; 1936, 624,000; 1937, 696,000. The increase in the demand for steel is attributed to the general improvement in economic conditions and revival of building.

During normal operations, B. H. P. employees at Newcastle number 4700, to whom must be added the employees of adjacent steel-products manufacturers, and miners and shipping employees, bringing the normal total pay roll dependent on the steelworks to nearly 8000.

The estimated present total employment is 10,000 workmen, supporting an additional 20,000 persons. In indirect employment in commerce and avenues which depend on the steelworks, 40,000 persons in the Newcastle district obtain their living.

Government to Buy In Cottonseed Oil

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Government will buy cottonseed oil in an effort to lift prices received by cotton farmers.

F. R. Wilcox, Agricultural Adjustment Administration marketing official, announced purchases will be made by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation at prices to be determined later.

Both crude and refined oil will be manufactured into shortening for free distribution by state agencies to relief clients.

The AAA official said cottonseed was selling at prices far less than any year since 1915, with the exception of the depression period of 1931 to 1933. Farmers received $19.25 a ton in September, he said, compared with an average price last year of $35.41 and of $31.19 in 1935. Cash quotations on cottonseed oil by southeastern crude mills recently had been 5¾ cents a pound, lowest since 1920 except for the three depression years.

The estimated cotton crop of 17,573,000 bales is expected to yield about 7,816,000 tons of cottonseed, and about 1,886,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil. This compares with an average production during the 10-year period of 1927-36 of about 1,468,000,000 pounds.

Bank Clearings Up 6.4 P. C. Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $6,430,932,000 in the week ended Oct. 20, a gain of 6.4 per cent over $6,045,441,000 in the comparable period a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

In the preceding week clearings in the same cities were 6.5 per cent under the 1936 comparative.

Clearings at New York City, where a heavy turnover in securities and commodities helped boost the total, amounted to $3,832,248,000, an increase of 7.1 per cent over $3,576,892,000 a year ago. Transactions at outside centers totaled $2,598,684,000, or 5.3 per cent better than the aggregate last year.

Sears, Roebuck Reports Sales Increase Over 1936

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co. reported sales for the ninth period of their 13 period year totaled $54,758,329 compared with $50,388,116 in the similar period of 1936. Total sales to date from Jan. 30 to Oct. 8, were $386,344,207. A year ago the nine periods totaled $338,732,507.

A statement from the company said this was the best ninth period ever experienced and the second best period in history. The twelfth period of 1936, which included Christmas week, being the best with sales of $59,912,000.

N. E. Power's Production

By the Associated Press

The New England Power Association reports its primary production in kilowatt hours for the week ending Oct. 16 showed a loss of 0.2 per cent over the corresponding week of 1936.

'Masses' Expected Eventually to Be Nation's Creditor

WASHINGTON (AP)—A significant and substantial transfer of ownership of America's huge public debt from "the classes" to "the masses" has begun under the operation of the Social Security Act, it is believed here to have been disclosed by President Roosevelt's revised budget statement.

Unless that statute is fundamentally revised the movement will make American workers within a few years the chief creditors of the government, replacing the banks and wealthy investors in that role.

It will not be an individual ownership in which a worker will hold a government bond but a group ownership under which old age pension and unemployment insurance reserve funds will hold the bulk of outstanding federal bonds.

This transfer of ownership will have two direct effects. It will transfer the huge interest payments on the public debt to the workers. It also will permit the collection of taxes on some of the wealth now invested in tax-exempt bonds.

President Roosevelt estimated that more than $1,000,000,000 of treasury obligations would be sold to the special reserve funds during the year.

He also estimated that the public debt would increase by $695,000,000 during the year, but because of the new movement into reserve funds the amount of federal obligations available for public purchase would decrease by $380,000,000.

This "change in the character of the debt" was characterized by the President as "the point of major significance in connection with the debt."

Treasury statistics show that at present most of the government obligations, representing its public debt, are held by the banks, including the Federal Reserve Banks. Most of the remainder is believed to be held by persons of wealth, who thus pay less taxes than they would if their income came from other sources.

Soil Conservation Benefits Going To 185,050 Farmers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials estimate that 185,050 farmers in New England, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania will share payments of about $8,000,000 this year for participating in the 1937 soil conservation program.

Payments of $60,817 have been made to farmers of six northeastern states to date, the state totals so far being Maine, $1772; Massachusetts $4245; Rhode Island $1899; Connecticut $13,274; New York $28,397; and Pennsylvania $1230.

AAA officials estimated 70,000 Pennsylvania farmers would participate in the program this year and 60,000 in New York. Estimates for other northeastern states are: New Jersey 14,900; Maine 10,500; New Hampshire 6600; Vermont 8400; Massachusetts 8400; Rhode Island 650 and Connecticut 6500.

Last year approximately 100,000 farmers from the northeastern states received $7,646,000 in soil conservation payments. Although participation in the program will increase, officials explained the total payments would not increase proportionately because diversion projects, included in last year's program, had been eliminated from the 1937 schedule, and diversion payments in 1936 were higher than other types of benefits.

Per Capita Output Shortage Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The creation of a huge shortage in per capita production has been one of the effects of the depression, according to comparative figures issued by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Since 1924 the population of the United States has increased 14 per cent. From 1924 to 1929 average production outran the growth of population, but in the following six years the output in manufacturing, mining, and agriculture not only did not keep up with the population increase, but fell far below it. In 1937 and the latter part of 1936 the recovery in manufacturing and mining finally crossed the line of population increase, and the estimated 1937 figures for agriculture are but slightly below it. The percentage increases and declines in per capita production above or below the average for 1923-25 are as follows:

Year	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture
1926	+4.9	+4.9	+6.8
1929	+10.8	+7.1	+1.9
1932	−42.9	−35.7	−4.4
1935	−20.1	−19.2	−13.8
1937	+*1.7	+*0.8	−1.8

*Average of first eight months.

Increase in Number Of Cotton Spindles in Sept.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reports more cotton spindles were active in September compared with September, 1936, in both New England and cotton growing states.

The report showed southern states had 17,694,270 active spindles in September compared with 17,313,244 in September, 1936. There were 5,546,998 spindles active in New England last month compared with 5,479,960 in September, 1936.

Canadian Nat. Railways

MONTREAL (CP) — Increase of $66,735 is shown in Canadian National Railways gross revenues of $4,013,150 for the week ended Oct. 14, compared with $3,946,415 for the corresponding period in 1936.

Blame for Break Seen Tossed Between Washington-Wall St.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As the echoes of the recent stock market crash pass away the first rumblings are already heard here of a prolonged controversy over the causes of the break, involving what more lurid imaginations are inclined to call a battle between Wall Street and Washington, each to pin the blame on the other.

There is general expectation here that Washington will soon be putting the finger of blame on some kind of Street activity, but there is also a feeling that this will be very difficult for Washington to do. Among the possible charges against the Street are (1) a general conspiracy to drive prices down and so embarrass the Administration by selling out and getting customers to sell out; (2) manipulation; and (3) short selling.

The general conspiracy idea seems hardly likely to take with the public, though it already has a certain following here. It would be an expensive and a dangerous thing for bankers, investors, traders, or brokers to attempt. It could only be effected in case the condition of the stock market was so vulnerable that something eventually would shake it out anyway.

Pecora Investigation

Pool manipulation, including the running up of stocks and their distribution to a gullible public, was worked into the public mind by the Pecora investigation as one of the chief causes of the boom and crash of 1929. But the Securities and Exchange Act outlaws such activities; one of the most famous traders of them all, Michael J. Meehan, has just been forced by the SEC to give up his seats on the Stock Exchange, the Curb, and the Board of Trade; cases are still pending before the Commission on three leading brokerage houses. If there has been manipulation, the fault is likely to be laid at the door of the SEC, which has now for two years had the power and the mandate to prevent it.

Short selling can hardly be charged with contributing materially to the break. The total short interest now outstanding is slightly under 1,000,000 shares, and it increased in September by the small total of 628 shares.

It can be asserted that the smallness of the short interest has deprived the stock market of a cushion of buying at the bottom. Moreover since 1929 the rules have been changed so that all short sales must be so identified, and no short sale can be made below the price of the previous sale out of long account.

Wall Street's efforts to lay the blame on Washington attach chiefly to (1) federal obstructions to professional trading; (2) the penalties on "insider" trading; and (3) the high margin requirements.

The limits on professional trading, such as the margin requirements for floor traders, the complicated rules for specialists, and the attempt to curb the trading of office partners, give the Street a fairly good argument. The so-called segregation report of the SEC, issued in June, 1936, was for the most part a strained argument that floor traders "accentuate trends."

The Street argument, on the contrary, is that ipso facto they must tend to stabilize prices because they must buy somewhere near the bottom and sell somewhere near the top. On this score, however, actual market performance gives neither side a very effective empirical argument. This break was sharper than the break in the summer of 1933, when there was no federal control, but less sharp than the break of 1929, when there was also no federal control.

Curious Contrast

The Street charge that the penalty on "insider trading" accentuated the decline, brings up a curious contrast in the official position. The Government has been taking more and more to itself the responsibility for emergency support to falling confidence. It has, however, at the same time discouraged private emergency support, such as insiders provided in the 1929 break. Neither kind of support, however, seems to b effectual.

Somewhat the same stalemate seems to be involved in the argument over margins. The 55 per cent requirement has no doubt prevented some support buying, but it has also prevented distress selling. High federal margin requirements should, theoretically, have kept the more flighty public out of the market during its rise, and so should have assured a more measured decline than has actually occurred.

Missouri Pacific Alleged Deception Receives Airing

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Truman (D) of Missouri accused the New York accounting firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co. of being a party to deception of Missouri Pacific railroad stockholders.

Mr. Truman, acting chairman of the Senate Railway Finance Committee, referred to an item of $3,200,000 which the company carried on the asset side of its ledger as a special deposit. The committee contended the $3,200,000 had already been spent.

The item represented payment toward purchase by the Missouri Pacific of terminal properties in Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.

"The whole thing was a deception," Mr. Truman said, "and I can't see why Price, Waterhouse would be party to it." He referred to the fact that Price, Waterhouse audited the company's books for 1933.

Accounting Concern Retorts

George O. May, senior partner of the accounting firm, had previously testified that the $3,200,000 item was in litigation and that his company's audit so said in an explanatory note. "There was no chance to deceive anyone because the whole thing was a matter of public records," he added.

Testimony concerning the accounting methods of the company followed a charge by committee investigators that Alleghany Corporation, top holding company of the Van Sweringen railroad empire, had acquired control of the Missouri Pacific without approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Missouri Public Service Commission.

Illinois Projects Cost $200,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Public improvements totaling nearly $200,000,000 have been completed or begun in Illinois with the aid of the Public Works Administration in the last four years, according to David R. Kennicott, state PWA director. In Chicago and Cook County, including the park and sanitary districts, projects totaling $104,110,772 have been completed or are in process, Mr. Kennicott said.

Four hundred and fifty-eight PWA projects, costing $144,256,599 have been completed in the state and 62 costing $49,177,090 are under construction. Six more projects costing $1,185,908 are to be started this year and 69, estimated at $9,355,411 have been allotted by PWA and will start when local and federal authorities sign PWA contracts, it was said.

PWA projects completed or under construction in the state include 678 sewer and drainage system projects costing $65,958,932. The major improvement of the group is the $58,813,040 program of the Chicago sanitary district, which includes sewers, pumping stations, and treatment works. A drainage system in East St. Louis costing $2,828,404 and $2,000,000 sewer in Oak Park, Ill., are included.

Assoc. Gas' Electric Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Associated Gas & Electric System reports net electric output for the week ended October 5 of 92,415,794 kilowatt hours, up 5.2 per cent over the corresponding week of last year.

Overseas Concern Must Accept U. S. Dollar, Says Court

NEW YORK (AP) — Promises of American corporations to pay obligations in foreign currencies cannot be enforced by foreigners in this country's courts, State Supreme Court Justice Samuel I. Rosenman ruled in a test case brought by a Swiss concern.

The ruling, which Justice Rosenman said was contrary to the rulings of two federal courts, was in a suit brought by the Zurich General Accident & Liability Insurance Co., Ltd., against the Lackawanna Steel Co., the Bethlehem Iron Mines Co. and the Bethlehem Steel Corp. Its action sought to gain a greater amount of money through having an interest it holds in the defendant's bonds paid in Swiss francs rather than American dollars.

The court held the plaintiff would have to accept American dollars and barred it from enforcing a promise made by the defendants on their coupons to pay in United States gold, British sterling, German gold marks or french, Belgian or Swiss francs.

Congress intended its resolution of June 5, 1933, by which this country left the gold standard, to prohibit alternative currency payments as well as payments in gold, the decision asserted.

One of the contrary federal opinions was reversed for another reason and the second, denial of a writ of certiorari in the case of Anglo-Continentale Treuhand against the St. Louis Southwestern Rwy. Co. would not affect the present case, as merits were not determined, Justice Rosenman said.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of record
Castle (A M) Co	50c	..	Nov. 10	Nov. 1
Accumulated				
Havana Electric Utilities, 6% 1pf	75c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Int Met Ind Ltd 6% cum conv pfd	$1.50	..	Nov. 21	Oct. 25
Int Met Ind Ltd 6% conv pf Ser A	$1.50	..	Nov. 21	Oct. 25
Kentucky Utility Co 7% jr pf	$1.62½	..	Nov. 20	Nov. 1
St Louis Screw & Bolt 7% pf	$1.75	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
San Gorgorio Electric Cp $6 pf	$1.50	.	Oct. 15	Oct. 11
United Cp Ltd class A	$1.50	75c	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
Increased				
Company—	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
De Vilbiss Co	$2	.	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Tob Prod Export	27½c		Nov 15	Nov. 1
Interim				
Bucyrus-Erie Co	25c	..	Oct. 16	Oct. 1
Interim				
Marconi Intl Marine Com. A D R reg	for ord $ 4-10c	..	Oct. 25	Oct. 1
Stock				
Securities Accept Corp	†50c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 10
Sun Oil Co	*8%	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Regular				
Amer Book Co	$1	..	Oct. 23	Oct. 9
Bank of Montreal	$2	Q	Dec. 1	Oct. 30
Bank of Toronto	$2.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Brookmire Investors	6c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 15
Castle (A M) Co	50c	..	Nov. 10	Nov. 1
Cedar Rpds M & P	75c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
Central Rwy S "A"	$1	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
Chartered Inv, $5 pf,	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Columbus Foods Corp. $3.50 pf "A"	68¾c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 3
Container Corp	30c	Q	Nov. 20	Nov. 5
Domestic Fin Corp, $2 cum pf	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Dominion Bdge Co	30c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
General Box Co	2c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 4
Horne (Jos.) Co pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Kayser (Julius) &Co	60c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Lord & Taylor 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Meadville Tel Co	37½c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Montreal L, H & P Co	$2	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
Moore Drop Forge "A"	$1.50	.	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Nashua&Low RR	$3.50	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
National Biscuit	40c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 12
Nati Biscuit pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 12
New Mex Gas Co do con pf	25c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
	$1.50	S	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
No Am Oil Consol	25c	Q	Nov. 5	Oct. 25
Pittsburgh Coke & Ir Co $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Plaza Bk of St L	37½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 28
Ry & Lt Sec Comp $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Rio Tinto Ltw pf	2s 6d	..	.....	Nov. 1
Servel Inc	25c	Q	Dec.	Nov. 17
Simpson (R) Co6%pf	$3	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Sun Oil Co	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
do pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Unit Bis Co of Am	40c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
do pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 18
Unit Drill & Tool	80c	..	Dec. 1	Oct. 25
Wacker-W Bldg Co	85c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Williams (R C) &Co	15c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Badger Pap Mills, inc 6% pf	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Bay State Fish Co 7% pf	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Chic Dist El Gen Corp $6 pf	70c	S	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
Cliffs Corp	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Colum Pic Corp $2.75 pf	20c	..	Oct. 30	Oct. 22
Conwith Int Cp, Ltd	68¾c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 3
Consol Render'g Co	4c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 15
De Vilb Co 7% pf	$1	.	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Gas Secur Co ½%	17½c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Gas Sec Co 6% pf	M		Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Gt West Elec-Ch Co	50c	M	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Heilman (G) Br Co	$1	.	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Hollander (A) & Son Inc	25c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Hutchins Sug Plantation Co Ltd	25c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 29
Island Mt Mines	10c	M	Nov. 5	Oct. 15
King Oil Co	5c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 3
Kittanning Telephone Co	10c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Loew's Boston Theatres	50c	Q	Oct. 11	Oct. 6
Monument Mills	15c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Morris Plan Co of R I (Prov, R I)	50c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Nat Credit Co, A	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Nat Elec Welding Machines Co	1¾c	Q	.....	Nov. 1
New River Co pf	2½c	Q	Oct. 30	Oct. 25
Oahu Sugar Co, Ltd	$1.50	.	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Quebec Power Co	20c	M	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Super Mold Corp	25c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Truax Traer Coal 6% pf	20c	..	Nov. 15	Oct. 26
Truax Traer Coal 5½% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Wachovia Bank & Tr Co (Winston-Salem, N C)	$1.37½	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Western Tablet & Stationery	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Western Tablet & Stationery 5% pf	50c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Whitaker Paper Co	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Whitaker Paper Co 1st pf	$1.50	.	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 18

†Payable in $25-par value 6% pf. stock. *Payable in common stock.

U. S. Competition In Savings, Loan Fields Deplored

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—The Federal Government's activities in the creation of a chain of federal savings and loan associations in competition with established savings and loan associations, banks, and trust companies was scored by William R. White, New York State Superintendent of Banks.

Addressing the forty-fourth annual convention of the Savings Bank Association of New York, Mr. White declared chartering of the federal loan units was undoing all banking institutions have accomplished in putting competitive practices on a sound basis.

Hurts Existing Facilities

"Four years ago," he said, "a law was enacted by Congress to provide for the organization of federal savings and loan associations. By the very terms of the statute, this act was intended to provide for the establishment of thrift and home financing organizations in communities where existing institutions were inadequate to meet the needs of the public.

"In spite of this declared policy of Congress, no effort has been spared in promoting a system of federal associations in our own state of New York whose citizens were already served by a great system of savings banks and by nearly 300 savings and loan associations, to say nothing of more than 700 banks and trust companies.

"In order to get a foothold in our state, methods have been used which never could have been contemplated by Congress. It is no secret that field men were employed to stimulate interest among local groups to apply for federal savings and loan charters and to induce state associations to convert to the federal system.

"For years we have been at work in New York eliminating unsound competition among our banking institutions, only to find we are now confronted with a new development which threatens to vitiate much of the progress which has been made to date."

Formula for Investment

Morris S. Tremaine, state comptroller, another speaker, gave savings bankers an investment formula. He said, The safe way of investing is to determine what rate you want for your money and keep that investment to maturity unless it goes to such an extremely high price that it can be switched to advantage."

Too often an investor buys very high grade bonds in "fear periods" and low grade bonds in "boom periods," he added.

Potato Marketing Programs Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced they would have potato marketing programs operating "within a week or 10 days" in all major producing regions except Maine.

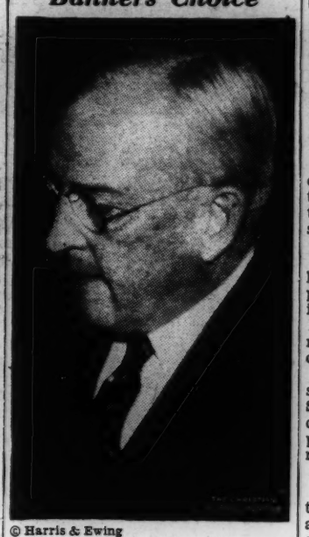
Maine growers rejected the proposal in a recent poll, chiefly on the grounds they feared uncontrolled competition from neighboring New England states. Growers of three other regions approved the plan.

The marketing program, officials said, is the first step in a drive by the Agriculture Department to give potato growers a stable market and a fair price from year to year. Next year the program will be linked with an acreage stabilization plan which growers throughout the nations have accepted.

The marketing agreements will become effective this year in Idaho, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Michigan, Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming, although officials said they would have little effect at this late date in early potato states.

The officials indicated that the marketing agreements which soon will be announced probably will prohibit the interstate shipment of culls and, where desired by growers, some inferior grades above culls.

Bankers' Choice



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Harvey D. Gibson

Head of the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York, Elected President of the Bankers Club of America, Inc.

Soviet Trade With U. S. in Six Months About $33,034,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Soviet trade with the United States during the first six months of this year amounted to 165,172,000 rubles, or approximately $33,034,400, of which imports from the United States amounted to approximately $21,568,000, or about $10,102,000 more than exports to this country, according to a report by the office of the American Legation, made public by the Department of Commerce.

Total Soviet foreign trade during the first half of this year amounted to approximately $261,680,000 as compared with approximately $245,540,000 in the corresponding period of 1936, it was reported.

During the period under review statistics of visible foreign trade showed that exports amounted to approximately $126,920,000 while imports totaled approximately $134,760,000, showing unfavorable trade balance for Soviet Russia for the period of approximately $10,102,400, according to the report.

Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

granted more extensive credits, have eighty or a hundred million yen which cannot be transferred.

Loopholes Plugged

Various loopholes in the foreign exchange control have been carefully plugged up. For a time it was possible for the possessor of blocked yen to turn his holdings into export goods which then could be shipped abroad and realized in foreign currency. Now restrictive measures have been put in force which make this method of evading control impossible.

In the matter of small personal remittances and traveling expenses Japan is still much more liberal than the European countries with severely controlled currency systems, such as Germany, Italy and the Soviet Union. The traveler may take out of Japan as much as five thousand yen (a little less than $1500) and remittances up to one thousand yen a month may be made on the presentation of satisfactory reasons. The general trend toward control is so marked, however, that it would not be surprising to see a tightening of these restrictions also.

There are three main reasons for the growing stringency of Japan's national economy. In the first place, Japan has a slender war chest. Its total stock of gold, after the heavy shipments abroad during the first half of the year, is in the neighborhood of $400,000,000. Of this amount 800,000,000 yen, or about $230,000,000 is kept as a reserve for the note issue, which has been gradually swelling under the inflationary influence of large war bond issues and now amounts to about 1,700,000,000 yen.

While experience shows that a currency, by the exercise of dictatorial powers, can be held at a definite figure without any metallic backing would be very reluctant to let its gold reserve run too low while the results of the adventure in China are still far from clear.

Unfavorable Trade Balance

A second reason for the institution of progressively stricter control is the heavily unfavorable trade balance which the year has so far revealed. Up to the end of August imports exceeded exports to the amount of 774,000,000 yen. It is believed that this tendency must be checked at any cost; otherwise the country's precious gold reserve will melt away in order to cover the excess of out-payments over in-payments.

Still a third reason is that Japan's booming export trade, for several reasons, is now clearly slowing down. There are naturally no sales to central and south China; and the Chinese traders who dominate the retail trade of the Philippines, Siam and a number of other South Seas countries are carrying out a boycott of Japanese goods. An inflationary rise of rices in Japan has reduced somewhat the great Japanese differential advantage in price. A good deal of Japanese shipping has been commandeered for military transportation purposes and is unavailable for commercial runs.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 19: Receipts, $15,729,763; expenditures, $18,275,495; balance, $2,738,775,141; customs receipts for the month, $23,104,454. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,878,180,991; expenditures, $2,357,222,550, including $635,264,700 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $479,041,558; gross debt, $36,946,713,332, an increase of $450,633 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,791,413,363, including $1,250,911,137 of inactive gold.

Cotton Growers To Seek Solution Of Price Problem

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cotton growers are harvesting two major controversies for Congress along with this year's 17,500,000-bale crop, the second largest in history.

Difficulties are:

1. A new crop surplus control law asked by President Roosevelt to prevent price-depressing surpluses in the future.

2. Terms of loans and bonus payments offered by the Government on cotton produced this year.

The bumper production this season helped force prices for the South's "white gold" from nearly 15 cents a pound early this year to the present level between eight and nine cents.

Loans Authorized

To bolster the growers' income in the face of falling prices, Congress at its last session authorized government loans and bonus payments on this year's yield. Conditions fixed for these loans and payments by Secretary Wallace and other officials have aroused considerable criticism in the cotton belt, which has strong representation in the democratic majority of Congress, both numerically and from the standpoint of leadership.

The bonus or adjustment payment will go only to those growers who take part in the 1938 cotton program which the President has asked Congress to enact. Thus, these payments cannot go out until next July at the earliest, because not until then can compliance with the proposed 1938 program be checked.

The cotton must be sold before July 1 of next year to obtain the payment. Some growers say this removes benefit of the Government loan because a grower must pay back the loan within the present marketing season to obtain the bonus, or adjustment check.

Few loans were made during the last half of September, on slightly more than 50,000 bales. Since then loans have increased rapidly, being made on 605,950 bales through Tuesday of this week.

Changes Suggested

Numerous changes have been suggested in the loan and bonus payment terms. Secretary Wallace has opposed all of these. He said recently that the loans, plus bonus, plus regular farm benefit payments for participation in the Federal soil conservation program, would bring growers about 14 cents a pound on the amount of cotton needed for this country and exports.

The Secretary said the reason the loan was fixed at the rate announced "was to give American cotton a chance to flow freely into export markets at the world price."

If the loan is above the world price, Secretary Wallace said, the cotton merely accumulates in the hands of the Government "and foreign buyers look elsewhere for their cotton."

Secretary Wallace said a revival of the processing tax on cotton, a feature of the first federal cotton programs, would enable cotton to "pay its own way"—meet the cost of benefit payments to growers.

Use of cotton by mills in this country, plus exports in recent years, have totaled about 13,000,000 bales annually. This indicates a carry-over of 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 bales for next season.

Newspaper Advertising Above September, 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Newspaper advertising lineage in September was 2.5 per cent greater than in September, 1936, the monthly index of Printers' Ink indicated.

September's gain over August was .3 of a cent, the magazine said.

Lineage for the third quarter increased 2.6 per cent over the comparable period of 1936.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	4,000,000
Previous day	4,336,620
1937 vol. to date	336,282,258
1936 vol. to date	386,314,000

Stocks Stiffen As Rails Rally; Market Is Active

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—A late rally in the rails stiffened a wavering stock marget today as rumors reached brokerage quarters a favorable Interstate Commerce decision on the carriers' plea for increased freight rates was imminent.

The list whipped up a fast recovery push at the start, with blocks of 1000 to 5000 shares changing hands on the upside. The ticker tape lagged throughout the entire first hour and at one time was six minutes behind.

Steels quickly weakened, however, and profiat selling in other categories soon halted the forward swing. The pace slowed as bids were lowered and early advances of 1 to 3 or more points were reduced or transformed into losses.

Continued strength in rail bonds, though, eventually seeped into the stock division and in the final hour a burst of buying in transportation shares brought support for virtually all other divisions. Even steels cut their declines substantially and some substituted plus for minus signs. The tape again lagged on the home stretche.

Bonds Advance

The bond market marched into higher ground today, continuing yesterday's general advance.

In the van were railroad issues, showing gains up to around 3½ points, but industrial, utility and foreign liens also moved forward, in step with the leaders. U. S. Governments were 7-32s of a point higher to 1-32 lower.

As the noon hour neared, Illinois Central 4¾s, Southern Railway 4s, Erie 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s were up 1 to 3 or so.

A point or more higher were Alleghany 5s of 1949 and 5s of 1950, stamped, American & Foreign Power 5s, Western Union 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s.

Among foreigns, Italian 7s and Abitibi Power & Paper 5s were each up around 3 at one time. German 7s gained around a point, and Uruguay 6s close to 2 points. Belgium 6s sagged a point in the second hour.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Curb stocks turned down today after an early upward surge and near the final hour fractional gains and losses ruled.

Aluminum Company of America, bellwether of the high-priced specialties, was down abound 4½ at mid-afternoon. Off fractions to around a point were Cord Corp., McWilliams Dredging and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. Higher were American Cyanamid "B," and St. Regis Paper.

Utilities moved unevenly. A shade better were American Light & Traction, Arkansas Gas "A," Northern States Power "A" and United Light & Power "A." Tilting downward were American Gas & Electric, Cities Service, and Electric Bond & Share.

Pantepec Oil was up, Creole Petroleum down.

In the mining group, gainers included Pioneer Gold, Tech-Hughes and Wright Heargreaves, while Newmont Mining dipped.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The sudden transformation in the European political situation and the sharp advance in Wall Street Wednesday gave the stock market a buoyant tone today. Trans-Atlantic shares were strong and oils and mining issues were in good demand.

Paris: Although government bonds turned heavy in late dealings in the Bourse the remainder of the list closed higher.

Liverpool: Cotton futures were quiet, 1 lower to 1 higher at the close. Investment buying in distant positions uncovered hedge selling.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.63	13.44
Affiliated F Inc	4.78	5.28
Amerex Hold	17.25	19.00
Am Business Shrs	.75	.83
Am Gen Equip Inc	.68	.76
Am Ins Stocks	4.50	4.75
British Type Inv	5.50	6.375
Broad St Inv	24.27	25.96
Bullock Fund	13.875	15.125
Can Inv Fund	3.50	3.90
Century Shrs Tr	19.94	21.44
Chain St Inv Corp	.75	1.15
Chain St Investor	15.53	16.52
Dividend Shrs	1.23	1.37
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	17.46	18.75
Eaton & Howard Fd F	10.57	11.35
Equity Corp $3 pf	26.50	29.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.26	20.75
Fund Investors-Inc	16.74	17.78
Gen Capital	30.58	32.88
Gen Investors Tr	4.93	5.37
Incorp Investors	17.27	18.57
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	35.75	38.75
Maryland Fund	6.50	7.12
Mass Invest Tr	20.34	21.58
Mutual Invest	11.22	12.26
Nation Wide Voting	1.35	1.48
New England Fund	13.02	14.00
Northern Secur	60.00	70.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	11.00	13.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.49	.56
Quarterly Income Sh	11.28	..
Railway & Light Sec	10.00	12.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	95.00	100.00
Repub Invest Fund	.45	.50
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	4.50	6.50
Spencer Trask Fund	15.28	16.08
Stand Util Inc	.56	..
State Street Invest	83.00	86.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.66	.74
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.98	1.07
US El Lt & P Voting	.80	.88
Wellington Fund	13.42	14.77
World Investment Tr	5.43	5.90
Fixed		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.50	6.375
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.77	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.70	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.72	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.52	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.37	..
Diversified Tr C	3.65	..
Diversified Tr D	3.55	..
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.90	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.90	5.50
Nation Wide Sec	3.30	3.40
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	53.00	..
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.15	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	2.64	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	2.59	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	2.38	..
Repres Tr Shrs	9.98	10.48
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	2.15	..
Super of Am Tr C, D	6.00	..
US Elec Lt & Pow. "A"	12.25	12.75
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.80	1.90
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	6.00	7.00
First Boston Corp	13.00	14.50
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.50	3.50

Keystone Custodian Funds	Lig. value	Sales price
Bonds		
B-1	29.28	31.91
B-2	23.68	25.83
B-3	15.00	16.45
B-4	7.32	8.09
Preferred Stocks		
K-1	16.37	17.85
K-2	10.66	11.67
Common Stocks		
S-1	29.33	32.02
S-2	16.02	17.51
S-3	12.46	13.68
S-4	6.10	6.86

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	38	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	5	40	38½	38½	— ½
85	45	Acme Steel (4)	13	50	49¾	50	+1½
22⅜	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	40	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	*9	22	22	22	+1½
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	12	22½	21½	22½	+1½
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	3	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ¼
80¼	53	Air Reduction (1a)	17	63½	60½	61⅝	+1¾
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	20	1½	1⅜	1½	
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	28	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
5⅝	1	Allegheny	148	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
58½	10	Allegheny pf xw	5	14¾	13½	14	+2
59¾	11	Allegheny pf $30 ww	67	15	12½	14½	+ ½
59	11	Allegheny pf $40 ww	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	+2
32½	10½	Alleg pr pf	20	17	14	15	
45⅝	13	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	39	20¾	19½	20	+1½
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	2	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅞
258½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	43	174½	164	168	−2½
17⅛	11⅞	Allied Kid (1a)	12	12	12	12	+ ½
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	43	16¼	15¼	15⅝	+ ¾
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	119	11	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	11	59	58	58	+8
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	75	45½	43	44½	+1
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	13½	12⅝	12⅝	− ½
8½	1¾	Amal Leather	26	3⅝	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	15	24½	24	24	+1
114⅞	62¼	Amerada (2)	23	69	65	66	−1
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6⅛g)	2	62	61½	62	+2
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	24	16⅜	15	15½	+ ⅛
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3g)	14	45¾	42¼	43	+1½
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	15	91¾	90	91	+1
174	125½	Am Can pf (7)	2	154	154	154	Oct 19
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	13	24¾	23⅞	24¾	+1
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	12	48	43	45	—
33⅜	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	66	18⅜	17¼	18	+1½
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Oct 20
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	2	96	95	95	+2
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	4	9	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	35	13	12⅛	13	+1
33⅝	12½	Am Crys Sug (3½g)	24	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	26	5	4½	4½	+ ¼
17	5	Am European	2	5	5	5	Oct 19
13⅞	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	106	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	− ¼
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	10	26¾	26¼	26¼	+1¼
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	34	11¼	9¾	10⅞	+ ⅞
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	12	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	39	4⅝	4	4¼	+ ¼
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	5	26½	26	26	+1½
72⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	35⅜	34½	34¾	− ¼
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	5	2	2	2	+ ¼
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	5	15	15	15	+1
17¾	6⅜	Am International	23	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ¼
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	45	22¼	20	22	+1½
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	10	61	59½	61	+3½
29⅜	10⅛	Am M&Fdy (1)	24	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
13⅜	3	Am M & Met (.60)	59	5⅜	4⅞	5	+ ⅜
68¾	29	Am Metal (¾g)	24	35	32½	34½	+ ¾
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	107¼	107	107	Oct 15
16½	3	Am Power & Light	223	6⅝	5¾	6¼	+ ¼
87⅛	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	20	46	44⅞	45¾	+7
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	16	37	36½	37	+4½
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	261	13½	12¼	13⅛	
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2)	141	25⅝	23½	25	+1
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	10	79¾	77½	79¼	+3¼
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	11	23	22½	23	+2
29	7½	Am Seating (¼g)	18	13⅞	13¼	13½	− ⅛
105¾	45½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	95	59½	55½	58	+ ½
154	133	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	5	135	135	135	+ 2
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50½	49	50½	+1
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	42	29	27½	28	+1
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	11	13	12	13	+1
56⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	11	31	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	2	107⅝	107½	107½	Oct 18
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	7	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	89	155½	151½	155½	+3
99	66	Am Tobacco (5)	12	71½	70	71½	+1¾
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	34	74	72½	74	+2
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	138½	138½	138½	+1½
20½	4¼	Am Type Founders	58	7¾	7	7½	+ ⅜
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	122	12⅜	11⅝	12⅝	−1⅜
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	3	84	84	84	+2
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	34	6⅜	5¾	6½	+ ⅝
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	12	41½	39	40½	+2
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	158	7	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅜
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	*1	32	32½	32	+4
69½	24¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	385	32	29⅝	31¾	+ ⅞
97	39	Anacon W&C (2½g)	7	43½	42	42	+1
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	30	14¼	13⅜	13¾	+ ¼
37½	7	Andes Copper	10	14½	12	13¾	+3½
10¼	2⅜	A P W Paper	3	5	5	5	+1½
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	10	34¼	34	34½	+1½
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	10	96	95	96	−1
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.55g)	200	8	7¼	7⅝	
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	71	70	71	+4½
126	98	Armour Ill pf (7)	4	103	102	102	Oct 18
70½	30	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	32	39½	36⅝	38	+1
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	18	9	7¼	8⅜	+1⅝
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	16	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅜
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	54	9½	8½	9	+ ¼
101	75	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	35	Associates Invest (3)	1	39	39	39	+4
94⅜	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	94	45¾	42	45⅛	+1⅛
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	1	83	83	83	−5
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	54	27½	24½	27	+2½
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	12	7	6¼	7	+1
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	9	13	11¾	13	+ ¾
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	38	24⅜	23	23½	− ⅜
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	103⅛	103	103	
18½	7⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	36	10⅜	10	10½	+ ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	11	43	41	41¼	− ¾
94	40½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	10	55	52	55	+5
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	10	8	7	7	+1
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	19	10	9½	10	+1
9½	2	Austin Nichols	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	79	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
B							
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	103	8⅞	8	8⅜	+ ½
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	279	14¼	12⅜	13⅝	+1½
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	16	18½	15	18½	+3¾
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	35⅜	35¾	35¾	+3¼
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (¼g)	26	15¾	14½	15½	+1
32	9	Barker Bros	8	12½	12	12	+1½
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	99	15¾	14½	15	+ ¼
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	7	13	11¾	11¾	+ ½
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	18	17	18	+2
105¾	98	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	95	95	95	Oct 20
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	93	92	93	+1½
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	14	8¾	8⅜	8½	+ ½
88⅛	4	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	79	13¾	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅜
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	23	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ½
62¾	42½	Best & Co (2½a)	4	42½	42½	42½	Oct 18
105½	41	Beth Steel (2½g)	191	51¼	47⅝	50⅛	+1
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	16⅜	16	16	− ⅛
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	95	95	95	+5
69¾	30	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	35	34⅞	34⅞	+2⅜
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	9	18¼	17	18¼	+1¾
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	37	14	12¾	13¾	− ¼
49¾	16	Boeing Airplane	85	22⅞	20¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
48½	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	13	29½	28	29½	+2¼
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	6	17	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
28	17½	Borden (1.60)	39	21½	20½	21	+ ½
50⅜	24¼	Borg-Warner (2)	61	35⅜	33	34	+ ½
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	11	6	5	6	+1
4½	½	Botany C M A	4	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ¼
35⅜	18¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	6	22½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	125	10⅞	9¾	10⅜	+ ½
59¾	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	71	29¼	26⅞	29	+3
53½	33	Briggs & Strat (5)	7	38	35¼	35¾	+1¼
47	29	Bristol-Myers 2 40	3	31	31	31	Oct 20
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	27	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	9	4	3⅝	4	+1
53	8	Bkln-Man Tr	37	11¼	10½	11¼	+1
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	37	37	37	+1
52⅜	19¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	22	27	24	26	+3
50	37⅝	Brown Shoe (3)	1	37	37	37	− ⅜
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	16	11¼	9¾	11¼	+2¼
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	21	10⅜	9¼	10	− ¾
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	180	5¾	5¼	5⅝	+ ½
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	87	5½	5½	5¼	+ ¼
7¼	1½	Bullard Co (1)	16	18	17	18	+1¼
33	6¾	Bulova Watch (4a)	29	36½	35	36	+2
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	19	9¾	8⅝	9¾	+ ⅞
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	60	20½	18⅞	20½	+1¾
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	18	3¾	3¼	3¼	+ ⅝
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	13	10½	9½	10½	+1½
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	43	10	9½	10	+1
36¼	19¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	8	23¼	22¼	22½	+ ⅝
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	47	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅜
33¾	6	Byers Co	37	11	10	11	+1½
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (1g)	9	19	18	19	+1½
C							
48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	12	28¼	27	27	
52⅜	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Oct 19
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	91	2½	2	2⅜	+ ¼
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	116	9½	8½	9¼	+ ½
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	18	19½	17½	18¾	+2¾
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	76	13	11¾	13	+ ½
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	92	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
61½	33¾	Cannon Mills (1½g)	6	34⅜	34½	34¼	+ ⅛
18½	7¼	Cap Adm A (½g)	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+1⅝
35⅜	18	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	4	21½	21½	21½	Oct 20
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	12	4½	4	4½	+ ½
191¾	89	Case (JI) (6g)	13	111	105	109½	+7
100	53½	Caterpil Trac(2¾g)	21	65¼	63	64	+2½
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	104¾	104¾	Oct 19
41¼	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	49	24½	23¾	24	+1½
115	103½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Oct 19
18¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	4	25	24	25	+2
39¼	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	26	25½	26	+1
12⅜	2	Cent Fdy	109	4½	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅜
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	2	13	11	13	+2
24⅜	4	Cent Violeta Sug	4	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
14½	3½	Century Rib M (.40g)	2	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¾
86⅜	40½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	32	49	47	48¾	+1½
15⅜	3	Certain-teed	34	7	6¾	7	+ ¾
63¼	29½	Champ Pap & F (2)	7	37	35	35	
48	5	Checker Cab	12	11¾	9	11	+3½
68⅜	31	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	71	41⅜	38¼	40¾	+2½
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	+ ¼
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	9	49	48	48	+1
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	8	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ¼
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	9	4	3⅝	4	+1
6⅜	1⅝	Chi & N W	44	2½	2	2⅛	
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	8	6¼	5¾	6¼	+1⅜
4	1	Chi Gt West	12	1¾	1⅜	1½	+ ¼
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	12	6½	5½	6½	+1½
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1¼a)	16	14½	13¾	14½	+1
3¼	⅛	Chi M St P & P	14	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
7¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	38	3⅜	2	2¼	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	30	13⅜	12¼	13½	+ ⅝
45	29½	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	6	30	30	30	− ½
3⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	15	1¾	1¼	1¾	+ ⅛
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	8	2½	2¼	2½	+ ½
10½	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	18	3½	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
27⁷	6½	Chi Tell Csh (1¼g)	6	11½	10	11½	+3¼
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	18	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
15⅞	3	Childs Co	35	8	8½	8	+ ⅛
135¼	52½	Chrysler (7g)	804	69⅜	64⅜	67⅛	+1

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	13	15	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
10⅜	2	City Stores	4	3¾	4	4	+ ¼
198	145	Clark Equip (4.30g)	2	32	30½	30½	+1½
48⅛	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	6	31½	30½	30½	+1½
36¾	28½	Climax Molyb (.90g)	6	35	33½	33⅝	− ⅛
29⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	25	17	15¾	16	− ⅜
170½	94¾	Coca-Cola (3)	37	113	110½	111	+2½
89	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	58	58	+1
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (1½)	17	12¾	11⅞	12½	+ ⅝
104½	98¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Oct 20
62¾	30¾	Coll & Atk (4g)	33	32	30	30⅝	+1⅛
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	13	18⅜	17	17½	+1
32	18	Colum Br A (1.05g)	9	21¾	20¼	20¾	+1¾
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.05g)	2	20	19	19	
20⅞	4⅜	Colum G&El (.45g)	253	9	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	2	78	78	78	+8
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	26	16½	15	16	+3
46⅛	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	3	29	27½	29	Oct 20
125¾	75	Colum Carbon (4a)	7	85	84	84	+2
69¾	33½	Comi Credit (4a)	27	47½	45½	46	+1¾
114	90	Comi Credit pf (4½)	2	91	90⅝	90⅝	Oct 11
80¼	39½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	26	50	49½	50	+2⅜
120	95	Comi I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	96	96	96	+1
21¼	5	Comi Solv (.80)	95	9½	9	9½	+ ⅜
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	367	2	1¾	2	+ ¼
75¾	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	15	39	37¾	38	+ ½
19½	4½	Conde Nast	9	7½	6¾	6¾	+1¼
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	15	28	26	27	+1½
19½	10	Congress Cigar	2	10½	10	10½	Oct 20
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft	24	11½	10½	11	− ¼
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	13	7¾	7	7¾	+1¼
49⅞	22	Consol Edison (1½g)	159	29½	27½	29¾	+1⅜
108	94	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	96¾	95	96¾	+1¾
8¾	1	Consol Film	16	2	1⅞	2	− ⅛
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf	23	7½	6½	7½	+1½
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	18	5⅞	5½	5¾	− ¼
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	239	10⅞	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
105⅞	102	Cons

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wheat Values Off In Late Trading

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—Wheat late today suffered 1½ cents a bushel overnight setback following New York stock market reactions and letup of export demand for North American wheat.

A feature of wheat trade was selling of May contracts here against purchases at Winnipeg. Active milling demand for wheat here was much in evidence on price declines.

At the close, wheat was unchanged to ⅞ lower, compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. 99⅞-½, May 99⅛-¼, corn ⅛-1⅞ up, Dec. 60-60⅛, and oats unchanged to ½ cent advance.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.95⅞	$4.95¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.95½	4.95¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0339	.0338	$
Belgium—belga	.1688	.1686	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2305	.2302	$
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4017	.4017	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5529	.5529	$
Sweden—krona	.2555	.2556	.4537
Norway—krone	.2490	.2492	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2213	.2213	.4537
Spain—peseta	*	*	.2267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0350	.0350	$
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977	.1977	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1894	.1894	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso†	.2980	.2995	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0570	.0580	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2575	.2575	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5900‡	.5900‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2888	.2886	.8440
India—rupee	.3742	.3742	.6180
Java—florin	.5549	.5549	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3110	.3110	*
Shanghai—dol	.2956‡	.2960‡	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812	.5825	.9613
Phil-Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0003	1.0003	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Partially changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. #Nominal.

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston) Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec.	18½	20½
do 6% pf.	105	109
do 7% pf.	120	130
Brock. G. & L.	4	5½
Central Me. Powr. 6% pf.	62	71
do 7% pf.	74	80
Cent. Vt. Pub. Serv. 6% pf.	97	101
Conn. Lt. & Powr.	51½	54½
Conn. Powr.	39½	42½
East Utl. Assoc.	23	25
do convert	4	6
Fall River G. Wks	13½	15½
Fitchburg G & El	37	41
Green Mt. Powr. pf.	65	69
Hartford Elec.	51	54
Haverhill Elec.	31	36
Haverhill Gas	7	9
Holyoke Wat. Powr.	200	240
Lawrence G & L	37	40
Lowell Elec	77	83
Lynn Gas & Elec.	44	49
Mass. Powr. & Lt. pf.	19	21½
N. E. G. & El. 5½% pf.	23	26
N. E. Powr. Assoc.	9	11
Do pf.	57	61
N. E. Pub. Serv.	2½	3½
N. E. Pub. Serv. 7% pr. ln.	35	39
do 6% pr. ln.	30½	33½
do 7% pf.	12	15
do 6% pf.	10	13
No. Bos. Lt. Prop.	35	39
do pf.	47	50
Providence Gas	7½	9½
Pub. Serv. of N. H. 6% pf.	98	102
do 5% pf.	90½	94½
R. I. Pub. Serv. pf.	28½	31
Rockland Lt. & Pow.	8¼	9¾
So. N. E. Telephone	140	146
Springfield Gas	83¼	91½
Twin States G. & E. pr. pf.	99	103
West. Mass. Cos.	26½	29½

.Water Bonds

(Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc.)

	Rate	Mat'y	Bid	Ask'd
Alabama Wat Ser	5	1957	90	94
Amer W W & E	5	1975	88	93
Birmingham Water	5½	1954	103	105
Calif Wat Ser	4	1961	99	101
Cons Wat of Utica	4½	1958	93	98
Cons Wat of Utica	5	1958	95½	98½
East St. L Water*	5	1942	98	101
East St. L Water†	5	1960	97	100
Greenwich W G*	5	1952	94	97
Moam'th Con Wat	5	1956	90	94
New Rochelle Wat*	5	1951	68	73
New Rochelle Wat†	5½	1951	69	74
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	81	85
Ohio Water Ser	5	1958	91	94
So Pitts Wat	5	1955	102	105
Scr Spr Br W Ser*	5	1967	82	85
South Bay Cons	5	1950	58	63
Terre Haute	6	1949	101	103
Terre Haute	5	1956	100	
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	97	100
Westmoreland Wat	5	1952	100	103
West Va Water	4	1961	92	96
Western N Y Wat	5½	1950	95½	99½
Western N Y Wat	5	1951	91½	94½
Wichita Water	6	1949	104	--

*Series A. †Series B. ‡Series D.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon. Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Dec.	.99¾	1.00⅛	.98⅝	.99⅛	
May	.99⅞	1.00⅜	.98½	.99¼	—.00⅜
July	.93¾	.94⅜	.92⅝	.93⅛	—.00⅝
	Corn				
Dec.	.59¾	.59⅞	.59¼	.59⅞	+.00½
May	.61½	.61⅝	.60⅝	.61⅜	+.00¼
July	.61⅞	.62¼	.61⅜	.61⅝	+.00⅛
	Oats				
Dec.	.30¾	.31⅛	.30⅝	.31	+.00¼
May	.30½	.30⅞	.30½	.30⅞	+.00½
	Rye				
Dec.	.73⅛	.73¼	.72½	.72⅞	
May	.72¾	.72¾	.71⅝	.72⅛	—.00⅛

Boston Stocks

Oct. 21, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt	75c	75c	75c	70c
8.75	Bos & Albany	105½	.05	105½	102½
5.00	Bos Elevated	53⅝	52¾	52⅝	52½
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	20	20	20	19¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	15¼	14½	15¼	14
..	Bos & M st A pf	6	6	6	5
.64b	Bos Pers Prop	12	12	12	01⅜
..	Brown Durrell	2½	2½	2½	..
.50a	Copper Range	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	6½
..	East BostCo	25c	25c	25c	30c
..	East G&F	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	3
3.00	Ea G&F pf	33	33	33	32
4.50	Ea GF pr pf	55	55	55	53
..	Ea Mass St Ry	87½c	87½c	87½c	..
..	East Mass pf	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅛
.60a	Eastern SS	4	3½	4	4⅜
8.00	dison lec	127¾	127	127¾	127
1.00b	Emp Group	15¼	15	15	15⅜
1.87½	Fi Nat Stores	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	35⅛
.65d	Gen Capital	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	28⅜
..	Hath Bak B	50c	50c	50c	50c
..	Helvetia Oil	40c	40c	40c	35c
..	Isle Royale	3	2¾	3	2½
..	Mass Util Asso	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2½
2.00	Mergenthaler	28¼	26½	28¼	25½
..	Narr Rac A	3¼	3	3¼	3½
..	Nat Tunnel	2½	2½	2½	2
3.25d	N E Tel & Tel	108½	106½	108½	107
..	North Butte	65c	59c	65c	55c
3.50a	Old Colony	6	5½	6	5
1.00d	Pac Mills	15⅜	14¼	14¾	13⅞
..	Quincy Min	3⅞	3¼	3½	3¼
.40	Shawmut Asso	11¼	11½	11⅝	11⅜
2.00d	Torrington	30¼	30	30½	28¼
1.00	Un Twist Drill	25	24	25	24½
..	Unit Gas	5	5	5	4⅜
..	Venez Hold	2	2	2	2
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	71⅜	70	71⅜	70½
..	Utah M & T	95c	90c	92c	91c
..	Warren Bros	4⅜	3¾	4⅜	3⅜
1.25d	Warren, S D	30	30	30	37½

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras. d—Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

Rubber Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon. Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Dec.	16.12	16.14	15.69	15.76	—.30

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3²⁄₃₂s '43-40 June	105.15	105.15	105.15
2 3²⁄₃₂s '43-41 Mch	106.10	106.10	106.10
1 3¹⁄₃₂s '41	106.12	106.12	106.12
1 3²⁄₃₂s '47-43	106.30	106.30	106.30
3 3¹⁄₃₂s '45-43	106.14	106.14	106.14
7 3¹⁄₃₂s '46-44	106.9	106.9	106.9
6 4s '54-44	111.7	110.31	111.7
6 2³⁄₃₂s '47-45	102.17	102.14	102.17
9 3³⁄₃₂s '56-46	109.20	109.14	109.16
9 3s '48-46	104.4	104.4	104.4
5 3¹⁄₃₂s '49-46	104.22	104.19	104.22
3 4¼s '52-47	115.15	115.12	115.15
20 2³⁄₃₂s '51-48	100.18	100.14	100.17
13 3¹⁄₃₂s '52-49	104.11	104.9	104.11
19 2½s '53-49	97.27	97.21	97.27
20 2³⁄₃₂s '54-51	99.23	99.19	99.20
5 3s '55-51	102.15	102.14	102.15
41 2³⁄₃₂s '60-55	100.14	100.9	100.12
13 2³⁄₃₂s '59-56	99.13	99.10	99.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

12 3s '47-42	102.25	102.21	102.21
16 2³⁄₃₂s '47-42	101.13	101.12	101.12
7 3¹⁄₃₂s '64-44	102.27	102.24	102.24
16 3s '49-44	102.8	102.6	102.6

Home Owners' Loan

39 2³⁄₃₂s '49-39	100.20	100.15	100.20
6 2¼s '44-42	100.12	100.11	100.12
12 3s '52-44 reg	102.6	102.6	102.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	93	93	93
8 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	97	97	97
2 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	101	101	101
10 Alleghany 5s '44	78	77½	77½
5 Alleghany 5s '49	68	67	68
45 Alleghany 5s '50 st	32	30	30
3 Allied Strs 4½s '50	94	94	94
209 Allis Chalmers 4s '52	103	101¾	102
15 Am & For P 5s 2030	63	62½	63
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅝	102	102½
2 Am Int 5½s '49	94½	92⅝	94½
30 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅛	112⅝	113⅛
26 Am T&T 3¼s '66	98½	98	98⅜
37 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	103¾	103¼	103⅜
16 Am T&T 3¼s '61	99½	98⅞	98⅞
2 Am T Fdr cv '50	102	100¾	102
4 Am W W E 6s '75	100	96¼	100
68 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103½	102⅝	103¼
14 Ang C Nitra deb '67	29	29	29
1 Ark&MRyB&T 5s 65	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Arm Del 4s '57	92⅞	92½	92⅞
17 Arm Del 4s '55	92½	92	93½
8 AT&SF 4s '95	109	108⅜	109
4 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	106	106	106
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-00	106	106	106
27 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
10 AT&SF 4½s'48-'52 C	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
36 A C Line 1st 4s '52	95½	95	95¼
6 ACL cl 4s '52	82½	81½	82½
9 A A Line 4½s '64	83	81½	82
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	35	33½	33½
7 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	63½	63¼	63½
5 B & O 4s'48	87⅜	87⅛	87¼
49 B&O rfg 6s '95	67⅜	64½	64½
57 B&O 1st 5s'48	97	96	97
40 B&O rfg 5s '95	54	53¼	53½
28 B & O 5s '96 F	53	51½	52½
39 B & O 5s 2000 D	52½	51	51
1 B & O cv 4½s '60	47	45	45½
59 B & O 4s '48	89¼	89	89¼
5 B & O 4sPLE&WV'41	87¾	87⅛	87¾
14 B & O 5s SW '50	75	72½	75
3 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118¼	118	118
17 Beth Stl 4 s '60	102¼	101⅝	101¾
57 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	92½	91⅜	92
10 Bost & Me 5s '67	53	52⅝	52¼
8 Bost & Me 5s '55	54½	54½	54½
41 BotCon&Me 4½s '34cs	9⅝	9½	9⅝
3 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
33 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	63	61½	61½
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	80	80	80
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	87⅞	87⅛	87⅞
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105	104	105
11 Buf R&P 4½s '57	56	55	56
7 Cal Pack 5s '40	103¾	103⅛	103¾
6 Canag Sug 7s '42 ct	11	11	11
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	116½	116½	116½
24 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115	114½	115
12 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115	115	115
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111½	111½	111½
36 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112¼	111½	112¼
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	121	120	121
1 Can Pac 5s '54	100	100	100
12 Can Pac 4½s '46	101½	101¼	101½
19 Can Pac 4½s '60	94¼	94	94¼
45 Can Pac perp	85	85	85
4 Caro C & O 6s '52	108	108	108
10 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	76½	76½	76½
10 Cen Foundry 6s '41	105	103	104
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	14	14	14
6 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	99	93	93¼
23 Cen Pac 5s '60	75¾	75¼	75½
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	104	103¼	104
10 Cen R R NJ 6s '87	37	36¾	37
9 Certain-td 5½s '48	62½	60¾	60¾
2 Champion P&F3¼s'50	105	105	105
1 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 C&O 4½s '92	116¾	116½	116½
2 C&O 3½s '96 D	95¼	94¾	95¼
19 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	95	94¾	95
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	37½	37⅜	37⅜
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	106	106	106
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
87 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14⅜	14¼	14¼
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14⅜	14¼	14¼
20 Chic Gt West 4s'59	21¼	20	20
6 Chic & Nw 6s'66	6¾	6⅜	6¾
38 Chi I & L 5s'66	7	6½	6½
135 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11⅞	11¼	11⅜
201 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¼	4	4¼
2 CMSP&P gen 4s'89	26	25⅝	26
7 Chi&NW 6½s'36	25	24⅞	24⅞
88 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	8⅞	7½	7⅞
14 Chi & NW 4½s' 2037	12	11½	11½
20 Chi&NW 4½s' 2037 C	12	11¾	12
1 Chi & NW 4s'87	22½	22	22½
46 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	10	9	9½
91 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	53	43¾	51¼
58 C R I & P 4s'88	20⅝	20	20
25 CRI & P 4s'88 ct	19	19	19½
26 C R I & Prfgs'34	10¼	9½	9¾
22 CRI& P rfg 4s'34 ct	8¾	8½	8½
1 C R I & P rfg 5s'60	79	79	79
10 Ch & W Ind 4½s'34	95½	95	95
46 Chi & W Ind 4s'62	99½	98	99
2 Childs Co 5s'43	64½	64½	64½
12 CCC&StL 4½s'77	75⅝	75	75
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	105	105	105
41 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	100	99	100
16 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	97	96½	96¾
1 Col F & I 5s'70	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
7 Col & So 4½s'80	52	50¾	52
3 Columbia G 5s'52 Ap	93¼	93	93
16 Columbia G 5s'52 May	93¾	93⅛	93⅛
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	91½	91½	91½
1 Col Ry P & L 4s '65	103½	103½	103½
26 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	96	95¾	96
32 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100¾	100½	100½
7 Com'l Inv Tr 5½s'51	101	100⅝	100⅝
7 Conn Riv Pr 3¾s'61	104¼	104	104¼
20 Con Coal Del 5s'60	55	53	54
5 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104	104	104
7 Con Edis 3½s'66	106½	106½	106½
1 Con Gas 4½s'57 A	107	107	107
52 Con Oil 3½s'51	97½	96½	97
4 Consum Pr 3¾s'65	107¼	107	107¼
13 Consum Pr 3½s'70	101¾	101¼	101¼
7 Consum Pr 3¼s'66	99	99	99
23 Container Cor 6s'46	102½	102	102½
16 Container 5s'43	90	88	90
34 Crane Co 3½s'51	98¾	98¼	98¾
4 Crown Cork 4s '50	104	104	104
22 Crown Will 6s '51	101½	101½	101½
8 Cuba No Rr 5½s'42	40⅛	40	40
1 Cuba RR 7½s'46	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
26 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	72½	70	70
30 D & R G 4s'36	16¼	16	16
21 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	6½	6¼	6½
28 D & R G W 5s'78	13¾	13¼	13¼
10 Det Ed 5s'52	107½	107½	107½
11 Det Ed 4½s'61	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
11 Det Ed 4s'65	103½	103½	103½
17 Det Ed 3½s'66	103	103	103
17 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	106	106	106
2 E Tenn Tele 5s '56	103	102	102
75 Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	103	102	102
25 El Paso Nat G 4½s'51	103	103	103
28 Erie rfg 5s '67	52¾	50½	50½
99 Erie rfg 5s '75	52½	50	50½
18 Erie 1st ref 5s'96	87¾	87¾	87¾
34 Erie gen lien 4s'96	65	64	64½
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	60¼	60¼	60¼
2 Erie & Jer 6s '55	116½	116½	116½
2 Erie Gene 6s '57	114	114	114
10 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	100½	99½	100
8 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	100	100	100
26 Fla E Cst 5s '74	83¾	73¾	81¼
4 Francis Sug 6s '56	53½	53½	53½
2 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	57¾	57	57
31 Goodrich 4¼s '65	96⅞	96	96¾
37 Goodrich 6s '45	98¾	97	98½
75 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103½	103	103½
1 Goth Silk Ryn 5s '46	90	90	90
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	106½	106½	106½
18 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	93¼	93	93
21 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	94	93	93
10 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'46	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 D	108	106⅞	106⅞
92 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99½	98½	98¾
87 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	87	87	87
2 G Bay & W deb B	7½	7½	7½
2 Gulf Mob&N 5½s '50	90½	90½	90½
10 Gulf St Util 4s '66	97½	97⅜	97½
2 Hocag V 4½s '99	116	116	116
99 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	99	98	99
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	36	35	35½
39 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	53	52	52
47 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	17½	16	16
15 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	106½	105¾	105¾
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	55	54⅞	55
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	55	55	55
35 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	48	46	47½
3 Ill Cen 5s '55	78	78	78
13 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A	54½	53½	54
1 Inland Stl 3½s '61	103¾	103¼	103¼
12 Interb R Tr 7s '32	60	58½	58½
7 Interb R Tr 5s'32 ct	59	59	59
7 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	56	55	55
26 Interlake Iron 4s '47	79	78½	79
10 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	5¾	5¾	5¾
56 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	22	19	20
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	21	21	21
47 Int Hydro El 6s '44	65½	62	64
7 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	57	55	55
18 Int Paper 6s '55	81½	80	80½
12 Int Paper 5s '47	94¾	94	94¾
65 Int T&T 4½s '39	79¾	78½	79
17 Int T&T 4½s '52	50½	49½	50½
25 Int T&T 5s '55	54	53⅞	53⅞
11 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3	3	3
1 JamesFa&Clea 4s '49	87	87	87
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	33	31½	31½
2 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	28½	28	28½
14 K C South 5s '50	66	63¼	64
9 K C South 3s '50	74½	74½	74½
1 K C Term 4s '60	108	108	108
17 Kans G & E 5½s'42	104	103¾	103¾
1 Keith B P 6s '46	92	92	92
4 Kings Co Lt 4½s'54	112½	112½	112½
4 Koppers Co 4s '51	102	101	102
10 Kresge Found 4s '45	101	101	101

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Kresge Found 3½s '47	93½	93½	93½
4 Lac Gas 6s '42A	46	45	45
2 Lac Gas 6s '42B	49	49	49
30 Lac Gas 5½s '53	62	60	60
10 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	60	59½	59½
8 Lac Gas 5s '39	91	91¼	91
7 L S & M S 3½s '97	102½	102⅛	102½
1⅛6 Lautaro Nit inc '75	27⅞	27	27⅞
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	30	30	30
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	45½	45	45
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003	38⅞	36¼	36¼
51 Leh Val 4s 2003	36	34½	35
11 Liggett&M 7s '44	126	126	126
4 Liggett&M 5s '51	122	122	122
17 Loews 3½s '46	99	98⅛	98½
22 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	94½	93½	94¼
4 Long Isl rig 4s '49 st	94	94	94
28 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	73	71½	72¼
7 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95⅛	95	95
5 Louis&N un 4s '40	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	94	94	94
11 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	85½	85	85
2 L&N Pad&M 4s '46	108½	108½	108½
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	57½	57⅜	57⅜
2 Manat Sug 7½s '42	32	32	32
29 Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	30½	30	30½
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	28¾	28¾	28¾
2 Marion St Shov 6s '47	72	71⅞	72
27 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103	101⅝	102⅞
10 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	97	96½	97
14 Met Ed 4½s '68	104	103½	103½
29 MilEl Ry&L 5s '61 B	100	99¾	99¾
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	99	99	99
1 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	16	16	16
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	13	13	13
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	14	12	14
12 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	54	51	51
75 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	75	73	73½
4 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	44	43¼	43¼
72 Mo Pac 5½s '49	6½	5½	5¾
47 Mo Pac 5s '65	25	22½	22½
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 ct	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
139 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	25½	22½	22½
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	23	23	23
43 Mo Pac 5s '75 G	25½	22½	22½
32 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	25	22½	22½
5 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	23	22½	22½
135 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	25	22½	22½
7 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	23	22	22
76 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	8⅞	7½	7¾
10 Mob & Oh 5s '38	14	13¼	14
12 Mob & Oh 4½s '77	14	13⅜	13⅝
5 Monongah Ry 4s '60	107	107	107
2 MoWPaPubSv 4½s'60	102	102	102
5 MonWPaPubServ6s'65	95	95	95
20 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	92	91	92
5 Mor & Essex 5s '55	78¼	77½	78¼
18 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	66¼	65½	65½
7 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	82½	82	82½
5 Nash Cha & St L 4s '78	95	85	85
8 Nasau El 4s '51	31	29	31
89 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	100½	99½	99½
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	102	102	102
5 Nt Ry Mex 4½s '57 asd	1¾	1¾	1¾

Flemish Amnesty Demand Renewed By War Veterans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The vexed question of amnesty for the Flemish people of Belgium has been brought to the front again by the recent annual pilgrimage of 160,000 Flemish veterans to their war memorial in the plains of Dixmude.

The World War had a sad aftermath in deepening dissension between the French-speaking Belgians and the Flemings. After the armistice thousands of Flemings were imprisoned, it being alleged that they were on too friendly terms with the Germans during the German occupation of Belgium. The similarity of their language to German increased hostility toward them and they were labeled "second-rate citizens."

Relations have improved, but there were incidents as late as this summer. When in June a bill was introduced for amnesty, veterans in Brussels appeared against it and dumped their war medals on the monument for the Unknown Soldier in violent protest against pardon for "traitors" and what they called the "betrayal of the fallen."

The Flemish veterans, in reply to this, handed over their war decorations to make a huge panel. Against a velvet background, these decorations formed the inscription, "Amnesty 1937."

Czech

(Continued from Page 1)

Germans in Czechoslovakia are in the Sudetic German party or that the party even includes all Germans in North Bohemia.

Czech Press Backs Government

All the Czech press, without regard to political distinction, continues to write strongly against the Sudetic German party and its action at Teplitz. Prager Presse, a semi-official organ, maintains that at Teplitz the Government did not exceed its duty and that what happened there might have happened anywhere where political parties sought to assemble together despite police orders. But, the article continues, this incident will not divert Czechoslovakia from its democratic policy in internal affairs or from its policy toward minorities. Nor, the paper insists, will the government cease to distinguish between the forces of order and disorder among Sudetic Germans as well as between the disloyal and moderate forces in the Henlein Party.

The Sudetic German Parliamentary Party has protested to Premier Milan Hodza that the constitution was violated by the affair at Teplitz and has demanded that strong action be taken against the violators. The Sudetic German press has been either confiscated or mutilated to such an extent during the past few days that its supporters maintain they cannot express their viewpoint in the present situation.

Germany Calls Protests By Czech Unwarranted; Sees New Moscow Link

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 21—The official protest of Dr. Adalbert Mastny, Czech Minister in Berlin, against the tone of the German press toward the incident at Teplitz Schönau has not been considered acceptable by the German foreign office, according to information here this morning.

Such a protest was misplaced, the German Foreign Minister, Count Constantin von Neurath, is reported to have declared. He contended the excitement caused in Germany by the Teplitz incident was the natural and obvious reaction to such "serious excesses by the state police against Sudetic Germans in Czechoslovakia. If such a reaction is to be prevented then Czechoslovakia should see to it that the causes for such expression did not exist, the German Foreign Office contends.

The obviously officially inspired press campaign against Czechoslovakia, which has been conducted here all of this week, today finds another reason for attacking that country. The Voelkischer Boebachter, Government organ, today gives prominence to the allegation that Prague is financing Moscow's intervention in Spain. This is based on a report from Moscow that a Czech commission, representing the Czech armaments industry and leading banks, is negotiating regarding a loan of 400,000,000 Czech crowns for the purchase of armaments for Russia. And this, the paper concludes, clearly reveals the background of the Teplitz affair.

Germany is undoubtedly concerned again with Central Europe, but for the moment in a negative, rather than a positive, sense. While the Teplitz affair has given her an opportunity for mass propaganda against Czechoslovakia this is not the only instance of political strife in Central Europe. Anti-National Socialist protests were heard in Hungary on Sunday from leading Hungarian politicians. Moreover, the mass trial of Hungarian National Socialists has not been too well received here though nothing has appeared in the press regarding it. These incidents, however, weaken considerably the effect of Regent Nicolas Horthy's recent affirmations of the importance of German-Italian friendship.

The coming visit to Berlin of Premier Koloman Daranyi and Koloman von Kanya, Hungarian foreign minister, will thus have a number of questions to clear up, not only concerning Central Europe in general, but German and Hungarian relations in particular.

Plane Crash Laid to Static

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Air Commerce Bureau announces that the crash of a Western Air Express transport near Salt Lake City, Utah, last Dec. 15 probably was caused by a "local static condition" which disrupted the plane's radio receivers.

A Weighty Matter

Fox

Can It Be Right?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—What is this machine, anyway? Don't any chocolates come out?

Weighing machines are apt to be disappointing instruments. This little fellow doesn't seem to know what it's all about. Perhaps somebody told him he was too good a customer at the candy shop. But, to judge from the pointer, he doesn't seem to weigh anything at all.

Maybe someone ought to have told him you have to put a penny in these machines.

Franklin Song Is Sought For Chorus of 5000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21 — An original song honoring Benjamin Franklin, to be sung by a massed chorus of 5000 voices on May 19, 1938, when President Roosevelt comes to Philadelphia to dedicate the Franklin Memorial, is being sought by the Dedication Committee of The Franklin Institute.

Dr. Harl McDonald, chairman of the committee, and musical director of the Choral Society of the University of Pennsylvania, announces that composers everywhere are invited to submit manuscripts to be judged by a jury headed by Eugene Ormandy, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra; José Iturbi, conductor and pianist, and Paul Whiteman.

"The composition should be suitable for choral work and should not exceed four minutes performance time," according to the announcement. It should be written to a text, preferably original, that will be appropriate to the occasion.

"The work will be published and all royalties for the music, broadcast and recording, will accrue to the composer. All manuscripts are to be sent to Henry Butler Allen, Director of the Franklin Institute, Benjamin Franklin Parkway at Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, on or before Jan. 1, 1938."

Approach to Music By Easy Instrument Advised in Lecture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21—There would be more real music lovers in America if less emphasis was placed on the piano and violin as the basic instruments for study, Dr. Sigmund Spaeth, known to radio listeners as the "tune detective," declared at the conclusion of a lecture tour of suburban schools recently.

"The violin and the piano," he said, "are the most difficult instruments to play well, and the highbrows have long let it be understood that if a man hadn't mastered either of them, he wasn't a musician.

"I believe that everyone can play some musical instrument for his own enjoyment, and I am more interested in having 100 Philadelphia children playing the piano-accordion than in developing a piano virtuoso."

Before leaving for Cincinnati, where he has been appointed dean of the Wurlitzer School of Music, Dr. Spaeth declared that less than 1 per cent of Americans would call themselves music lovers, but that Philadelphia has such an unusually large percentage of these that, in his opinion, it ranks first among American cities as a musical center.

Howard A. Gray Named Assistant PWA Chief

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 21 (AP)—Howard A. Gray of Illinois was appointed by President Roosevelt yesterday to be Assistant Administrator of the Public Works Administration.

Mr. Gray, who will succeed Horatio B. Hackett, also of Illinois, who has resigned, has been chief of the PWA Housing Division in Washington under Secretary Ickes, PWA Administrator. He had been mentioned for the new housing authority post under Mr. Ickes, but the President named Nathan Straus of New York to that job.

Both Mr. Gray and Mr. Hackett are from Chicago. The latter resigned to return to private business. Mr. Gray was one of the first PWA officials. He was Special Assistant to the Administrator at first. Then he headed the Division of Inspection. In July, 1936, he was named head of the Housing Division, a $10,000 job he now holds.

Austrian Friction Shown by Arrest Of Fascist Chief

VIENNA (AP)—In an attempt to pacify further the Nationalist and Pro-National-Socialist elements in Austria, the Schuschnigg Government has named seven Fatherland Front members as "peoples' political representatives" in the provinces.

Under terms of the Austro-German pact signed last July the nominees theoretically will be nationalist spokesmen in the Fatherland front. Actually, however, the more radical National-Socialists were reported not to approve of the choices who include professors, lawyers and engineers.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Oct. 21—The arrest here of Dr. Guilbert in der Maur, prominent local National Socialist, is an indication of the growing friction between the Fatherland Front and the Austrian National Socialists. The action emphasizes that although Chancellor Schuschnigg is not in a position to suppress national socialism, he hopes to keep it from getting out of hand.

The Fatherland Front, which is the Government party, is carrying on an intensive countrywide drive, declaring that Austrians must unite now or never. As a counteraction to this campaign, National Socialists here have expressed themselves more openly than usual, and have stated as a sort of ultimatum that there can be no peace in Austria until their movement receives a place of importance and authority.

Dr. in der Maur was arrested for the provocative tone of an interview given in a Belgian paper stating that Chancellor Schuschnigg has broken his promises of privileges for the National Socialists which he is alleged to have made in friendship treaty with Reichsführer Hitler last year.

It is significant that as the aggression of National Socialists has become more pronounced in Austria, a similar movement has become more active in Hungary, causing much uneasiness in Budapest. It is not to be overlooked also that this National Socialist campaign here synchronizes with the vehement campaign of the German press, the German Government and the Henlein party in Czechoslovakia against the Prague regime.

Manage

(Continued from Page 1)

eral handouts because they increase operating expenses, bring about higher construction costs, and lessen local administrative control over certain activities.

Instead of state grants-in-aid he said, cities should demand a portion of the state-collected locally shared taxes. Cities, he said, should be given a substantial share of the gasoline tax collected from automobile users; and of the sales taxes that are levied by the state.

Especially important he added, is that cities resist state legislatures voting projects calling for heavy expenditures by cities, without providing the new revenue to finance the activities. He also urged that cities be careful in building up fixed charges, lest new auditoriums, hospitals, airports and other public projects impose such a problem of debt service and operating expense that the economic operation of the government will be imperiled.

Defining fixed charges as "the current expression of long-term planning, C. C. Ludwig, executive secretary of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, Minneapolis, urged the utmost discrimination before reducing them. The fixed charge has two tremendous advantages, he said: It spreads the financial burden of an irregular problem of capital expenditure, and it is an automatic device which keeps revenues tied to expenditures.

State Aids Lansing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 21 — This city and the state of Michigan are pulling together in the development of a co-ordinated municipal plan. To that end each has contributed $5000. A survey is to be made of land use, including a study of transportation facilities and traffic needs. Public buildings of state and city are to be constructed according to a unified program.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Good profits. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Peterson $433. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-44, Mass.

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LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

To the Board of Street Commissioners:

Boston, Oct. 15, 1937.

APPLICATION

For the lawful use of the herein described building, application is hereby made for a permit to erect a private garage and also for a license to use the land on which such building is to be situated for the KEEPING-STORAGE of: (Kind and quantity of article) Gasoline in tank of one (1) tractor; Location of land, 107 Falmouth St., Ward 4; Nearest cross street, St. Paul St.; Owner of land, The First Church of Christ, Scientist; Address, 107 Falmouth St., City; Dimensions of land: Ft. front 100, Ft. deep 300, Area sq. ft. 31,748; Number of buildings or structures on land, the use of which requires land to be licensed, one; Manner of keeping, in tank of one (1) tractor.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist (Signature of applicant) by Frank C. Fullerton City of Boston.

In Board of Street Commissioners, Oct. 15, 1937.

In the foregoing petition, it is hereby ORDERED, that notice be given by the petitioner to all persons interested that this Board will on Monday the 25th day of October, at 10:30 a. m. consider the expediency of granting the prayer of said petition when any person objecting thereto may appear and be heard; said notice to be given by the publication of a copy of said petition with this order of notice thereon in The Christian Science Monitor and by mailing by prepaid registered mail a copy to every owner of record of each parcel of land abutting on the parcel of land on which the building proposed to be erected for, or maintained as a garage is to be or is situated.

FARIS S. MALOUF, Chairman, THOMAS A. FITZGERALD, WILLIAM C. S. HEALEY, Street Commissioners.

A true copy, Attest: CORNELIUS A. REARDON, Secretary.

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4 Complete Departments GARMENTS, RUGS, CURTAINS, FURNITURE

To serve you in your fall housecleaning For Prompt Delivery Service Call 364 415 WEST MAIN

GULF Gasoline and Motor Oils

FUEL OIL RANGE OIL

HARDWARE CITY FUEL CO.

Station, 102 W. Main, next to Post Office Phone 531

Renier, Pickhardt & Dunn

Yardley's Shipment of Gift Packages for the Holidays Has Arrived

Men's Sets $2.35 to $4.85

Gift Sets for Women, $1.35—$14.85

Perfumes, Soaps, Powders, Bath Salts, Compacts, Shaving Bowls.

127 MAIN STREET TEL. 1409

'blue coal'

FUEL OIL COKE

Household Fuel Corp.

24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUTO ELECTRIC SALES & SERVICE CO.

Specialized Automotive Service

Ignition—Brakes—Radiators

Carburetors—Radio—Shock Absorbers

120 Goffe Street 3-4141

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Howards CLEANERS.

SYKES & LIBBY, Inc.

Jewelers - Opticians

Established 1912

WATCH REPAIRING

and Gifts of All Kinds

808 Chapel Street 5-3411

Ann Allen Gowns

24 Whitney Avenue (New Haven, Conn.

Miss Kruger's Beauty Salon

Permanent Waving—Marcel and Finger Waving—Care of the Scalp—Facials—Hair Tinting and Coloring

966 Chapel St. Tel. 8-2200

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE

BENEDICT & CO., Inc.

135 TEMPLE STREET 5-4116

KILBORN BROS.

Stationers

We have everything for your Home and Office

209 Orange Street

RUGS

Beautifully Cleaned Orientals and Domestics

MONARCH LAUNDRY

Herbert E. Francis

ELECTRICIAN

"Wire for us and we'll wire for you"

79 AUDUBON STREET 6-6130

MOVING

in Padded Vans

Storage of Household Goods. Good Used Furniture for Sale.

West Haven Trucking Co.

435 Congress Ave. 6-0343

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.

Delivery Service

Hat Renovating

138 Temple St. 7-1314

Established 1900

MICHAELS

JEWELERS OPTICIANS

Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven

926 CHAPEL STREET Corner Temple

Flowers and Plants

from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.

MUNRO'S

THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS

970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

The John E. Bassett & Co.

YE OLDE HARDWARE STORE

754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Wilson's Fish Market

196 STATE STREET

Sea Grill and Oyster Bar

Finest in Sea Food

WE DELIVER 5-3136

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN

Engravers

Featuring Costume Jewelry and Greeting Cards

Chapel Street, at the Taft

Mary Lyons

Dresses, Suits, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie

140 ORANGE STREET

Paintings—Old Prints Etchings and Artistic Framing

Munson Gallery

275 Orange Street

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042 9 A. M.-11 A. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK LAUDER

Jeweler and Silversmith

Established 1898

96 Washington Street, So. Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS

Clothiers and Furnishings

TWO STORES

Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised Laundry.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

DEVINE BROS., Inc.

Successors to Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.

COAL and FUEL OIL

Masons' Building Supplies

Ready-Mix Concrete

Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St. Washington St.

Tel. 1781 Tel. 53 Tel. 652

The Smart Woman Inc.

FIFTH AVENUE BROUGHT TO TOWN

FALL OPENING

Dresses ● Blouses ● Suits

Vivella Flannels, Fine Woolens, Soft Truhu Silks in Classically Simple Tailored Clothes

READY-TO-WEAR CUSTOM-MADE

63 WALL STREET TELEPHONE 1936

Devoe Paint Stays Fresh

Clean and Bright. Years after other paints become streaked, your DEVOE painted home is still clean and fresh looking.

THE GORHAM CO.

126 Washington St., S. Norwalk, Conn.

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 12-5 P. M. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buettner's BETTER FURNITURE

MAIN & SUMMER STREETS STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning

PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

THE C. O. MILLER CO.

15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

69th Anniversary Sale—Now in Progress

THE KNIT-TEX COAT 30.00

THE ANGORAKNIT-TEX 35.00

FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC

Fuel Oils

PATTERSON & GUILBERT

INCORPORATED

Gurley Building

Stamford 3-2188

Frank R. Sandmeyer William C. Whitelaw

Sandmeyer's Garage

Auto Repairing in All Its Branches

TOWING—STORAGE

Amoco Gas and Oils

United Service Motors

Stamford 4-5931 Noroton Hghts., Conn. Darien 11

PHONE 4-3179 KODAKS

Scatter Sunshine

With GREETING CARDS

W. A. McCLELLAND, Inc.

OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS

226 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

TELEPHONE 3-0349

The Community Press PRINTING

Deliveries to Stamford, Darien, New Canaan and Greenwich

TOMS ROAD STAMFORD, CONN.

WALLINGFORD

Quality Goods at CAHILL'S DEPARTMENT STORE

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'

Honeybrook Lehigh

KOPPERS COKE

FUEL OIL

CITIZENS COAL CO.

43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

When Mrs. J's beautiful Kenwood blanket was returned, she exclaimed, "Why, it looks like new!"

Careful, conscientious work brings us many expressions of satisfaction.

PERRYS Phone 3-3161

SMART ALL WOOL GIRLS' COATS

Lined Throughout—Fur Collars —Some Mannish Styles

Sizes 10 to 18 $7.98 to $17.98

The Miller & Peck Co.

Electric Appliances

Toasters, Grills, Irons

Waffle Irons, etc.

Buy at Sears and Save

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

See the Governor's Lady A New Sterling Pattern by Gorham

W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.

Jeweler and Optometrist

159 Bank Street

Bulbs for Fall Planting

SAXE & FLOTO

41 WEST MAIN STREET Phone 3-1113

Members Florist Telegraph Delivery

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

Fall Decorating Ideas!

Our Interior Decorating Department is at your service with a trained staff of skilled decorators—to help with home refurnishing or redecorating ideas!

FOURTH FLOOR

HOWLAND-HUGHES

Give Your Sheets—Pillow Cases—Towels and Table Linens a Personal Touch.

HAVE THEM MONOGRAMMED
We do this work beautifully and satisfactorily at very small cost—
Monogram of One Letter 10c
Monogram of Two Letters .. 15c
Monogram of Three Letters . 20c
Samples of monograms and all other information at our Domestic Department.

Grieve, Bisset & Holland Inc.
Waterbury, Conn.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plaza 3151 9 a. m.-1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COLONIAL BEDS—open stock bedroom furniture in mahogany or maple.

WM. P. STEIN CO.
225 W. Saratoga St. Plaza 3386

Chas. F. Galton
BENTZ & GALTON
TAILORS
We carry a full line of Foreign and Domestic Woolens at prices consistent with Fine Tailoring. We invite you to inspect our suitings for Fall and Winter wear.
111 W. Saratoga Street, Baltimore
Phone Calvert 5421 Daily in Attendance

E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER, JR. Proprietor
Choice Lamb and Veal
Baltimore, Maryland
547 Lexington Market

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters—Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
127 North Charles Street Plaza 3733

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS CO.

October SALE!
Individual Chairs
That Sold Up to $125
$9.95 to $64.50

Myers—Fifth Floor

Have You Ever Visited Our Suite of
Model Rooms
Completely Furnished on the Fourth Floor
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

• Special Attraction •
Some Unusual Topcoats and Overcoats
have recently been added to our choice stock of
FINE MEN'S HATS and SMART HABERDASHERY
You should see them
Luddy's 92 STATE STREET

Lucas
A Great Name in Paint
R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
516-518 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

L. L. HOVER
HIGH GRADE FURNITURE
At Low Prices
76 STATE ST.
Phone 4-8113 Over Bond Clothes

McManus & Riley
Rogers Peet Clothing
Correct Attire for Gentlemen and Boys
49-50 State Street

For OFFICE FURNITURE Consult GREEN'S
8-12 GREEN ST.
Complete Line in Wood and Steel

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

Cotrell and Leonard
Special
Chiffon and Service Weight
Stockings, 69c
3 Pairs $2.00

BINGHAMTON

GOLD NUGGET Builders' Supplies
The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL

Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter, Cottage Cheese, Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

James H. Carver Co., Inc.
Complete Line of G. E. Home Appliances
70-72 State Street

For the Occasion
Whatever it may be, you will be correctly dressed in a costume selected at
McLEAN'S
Court Street at Chenango

Nelly Don Dresses
in exciting new fashion editions for young women and misses.
Price range attractive—5.95-7.95-10.95 . . . Third Floor Section.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

PARLOR CITY SHOE STORE
40 COURT STREET
Dr. Locke and Footsaver Shoes provide real comfort.
Rubbers to protect your shoes.
Ready for Fall?
Sears Is Ready for You!
Completely equipped to meet all the needs that come with the change of seasons!
Shop at Sears and Save
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
164 COURT STREET

'blue coal'
sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
315 Court St., 21 Jarvis St., Binghamton
80 Baldwin St., Johnson City
4-1381

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
•
Kurt's
HAIRDRESSING
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 6360—3623

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3287

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
28 Palmer Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Phone 4658 Enterprise 7123

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
DULETO THE TAILOR
CLEANING PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310
New Gifts and Bridge Accessories

Now is the time to select Your Personal Christmas Cards
Fine Leather Novelties
The Quill Pen
115 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 5678

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

PHOTOGRAPHY
MAGDALEN S GASS
Tuckahoe Tel. Tuck. 4016

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
CAPEHART, PHILCO
R C A, ZENITH
SALES and SERVICE
Piano Tuning and Repairing
181 PONDFIELD RD. BRONXVILLE

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cook With The Gas Turned Off!
There is only one Genuine CHAMBERS RANGE. And in BUFFALO You *Buy It At*
HENS & KELLY'S
Wash. 4830 *Easy Terms*

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
1165 DELAWARE AVENUE
Mabel Rath Wadekindt L 6410

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

DIXON & ADAMS
Tires—Batteries—Anti-Freezes
Gasoline—Oils—Greasing
Auto-Heaters
Paints and Accessories
1152 Michigan Avenue GR. 9845
In the Heart of the West Side

ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone CLEVELAND 1230 for Service

GLOVERSVILLE

BUY FURS
with Confidence
ARGERSINGER'S
New Suede Shoes in
FOOT REST
and ENNA JETTICK Makes
The new styles are lovely to look upon. Come in for a fitting.
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

and when in need of gasoline or oil, stop at the ESSO SIGN of EXTRA SERVICE
Williams & Dye Co. Inc.
95 South Main Street
180 North Main Street

Boston Candy Store
Agents for Page & Shaw; Durand's; Gobelin; Whitman *Chocolates*
and HALLOWE'EN NOVELTIES

WATERMAN'S FOUNTAIN PENS
$2.50 to $10.00
Cowles Brown & Co.
9 NORTH MAIN ST.

ITHACA

Evening Togs
Evening Bags .....$1.00 to $10.00
Evening Bracelets .....$1.00 up
Evening Compacts .....$1.00 to $5.00
Evening Rings .....$3.00 to $300.00
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Jewelers

ATWATER'S
111 E. State Street Phone 2761
We Carry a Full Line of
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

Phoenix Vita Bloom Chiffon Hose
$1.00
ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN

CHAUTAUQUA PAINT HEADQUARTERS
121 E. THIRD STREET Tel. 3705
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Modern Wall Papers
FREE DELIVERY

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

KENMORE

Kenmore Boot Shop
TARSO SUPINATOR REGUS PAT OFF SHOE
FOR FLAT FEET
Ask for descriptive folder
2870 Delaware Ave. RI 2064

Moeloth & Hafert Jewelers
DIAMONDS — SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De 5694

HOUSE-FLORIST
FLOWERS
in Artistic Arrangements
4 Landers Road Theatre Bldg.
RI. 0525

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338
ENGELSTEIN'S
DAIRY AND APPETIZERS
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere
1907 MOTT AVE. Opposite Corn Exchange Bank
Near Christian Science church

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT AND CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

JUNIOR MART
Smart Apparel
For the Girl in Her Teens
1926 MOTT AVENUE
Next to Gem Theatre

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

SPECIAL OFFERING
Holland Tulip Bulbs
Top size $3.95 100—55c a dozen
DALSIMER
Far Rockaway Cedarhurst

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You or your friends may be just looking for our service of MAKING CURTAIN DRAPERIES—BED SPREADS—a large stock of the finest quality materials—also ready-made curtains, draperies, bed spreads from the cheapest to the best.

WIGOD'S
36-48 Main Street The Quality Store for Thrifty Shoppers
Phone Ind. 3-3235-6

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

Individual Attention
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
COUNTY FUEL CO., INCORPORATED
170th Street and L. I. R. R. Flush. 7-5100

AFTERNOON DRESSES
$12.95 to $29.75. Sizes 12 to 44
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Blvd.
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

SPENCER CORSETS
Girdles, Brassieres, Belts
We Create a Design Especially for You
Free Figure Analysis
ELIZABETH CLARKE
43-57 158th Street IN. 3-0447

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6987

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Homefurnishings
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-31 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-8000

FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
REAL ESTATE
APARTMENTS, INSURANCE
MORTGAGES, MANAGEMENT
71-30 Austin Street Bou. 8-7030

Cards—Gifts
For All Occasions
MARKWORDT'S
Licensed Electrician
Opposite Post Office Bou. 8-6603

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that seem in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

RUGS CLEANED
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

ESSO
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

Complete Line of
Fall and Winter Wear
R. FISCHER HABERDASHER, Inc.
107-08 Continental Ave. Bou. 8-8589

FOREST HILLS
Shade and Frame Company
Venetian Blinds, Mirrors
Picture Framing
72-60 Austin Street Bou. 8-5824

SNUG, SOFT, SMART are the WOOLEN FROCKS at
LORENZ Town Shoppe
Austin St. at Windsor Place

MAJESTIC-ORION CLEANERS
Same Day Service
All Work Done on Premises
We Call and Deliver Anywhere
72-19 Austin Street Bou. 8-1516

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Freeport 2820
25 Henry Street
Ask about our C-C-C Plan

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

CHESTER A. FULTON & SON
MORTICIANS
49 W. MERRICK ROAD, FREEPORT
TEL. FREEPORT 3401
Lady Attendant Upon Request

VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Installed
EDWARD ASHTON
117 Church St. Freeport 5517

F. W. GOBLE
Painting—Decorating
Paper Hanging
56 Pennsylvania Ave., Roosevelt, N. Y.
Telephones Freeport 5309—3386

Barasch's
Specializes in Underwear
Boys' and Girls' Outfitters
61 South Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, Pres.
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

GREAT NECK 2015
BARROW'S RADIO RECORDS
25 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck

Insurance
Automobile, Fire and Allied Lines
MONICA R. STEVENS
Tel. Great Neck 2010 45 Middle Neck Rd.

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled
Air Conditioned
LUNCH 35c-45c DINNER 50c-65c-75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1653 Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS
Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Town Hall Service Station
SOCONY
Official AAA Filling Station
Cor. Clinton and Front Sts.
Service - Courtesy Reliability
Tel. Hempstead 4299

PETERSEN STORAGE BATTERY CO. INC.
334 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 748
AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICIANS
OIL BURNERS
REFRIGERATORS
RADIOS
WASHING MACHINES
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE

HEATING
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC PRODUCTS
COOLING
AIR-O-MATIC OIL-O-MATIC ICE-O-MATIC

HARRISON J. DeVERE, Inc.
Distributor Nassau-Suffolk Counties
303 Main Street Hempstead 780

LEE-DAVID, INC.
9 Main Street
NEW SMART FALL MILLINERY and DRESSES
Suits, Blouses, Skirts—Youthful Half Sizes.
Visit Our HOME PLANNERS' SHOP

BLUMBERG'S
HARDWARE • PAINTS • LINOLEUM
FIREPLACE SETS • OIL BURNERS
HOME FURNISHINGS • RODS • TOYS
278 Front Street Hempstead 7720

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

Franklin Square Furniture House
FIELDSTONE 3-3837
309 Hempstead Turnpike
Franklin Square, N. Y. Next to P. O.
OUT OF THE HIGH RENT DISTRICT
Your Credit Is Good Here

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Garden City 8911
Hempstead 635
East Second St. off Roslyn Rd.
Ask about our C-C-C Plan

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

HOLLIS

Burch Printing Co.
"A Concern of Reputation"
Printing in all its Branches
One or a Million
191st Street at Jamaica Ave. HOllis 5-2121

HUNTINGTON

Stockings
Handbags
Marianne Stocking Shop

JACKSON HEIGHTS

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
New. 9-9538

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 82nd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home Tel Havemeyer 4-8080

Stanley's
FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Unusually Good Home Baked Cakes and Pies
37-63 83rd Street Hav. 6150

The Lillian Shop
Dresses
Coats—Suits
3745 82nd St., Hav. 9-3240

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods
GEO. L. BROWN
HABERDASHER
CUSTOM SHIRTS FINE HOSE SUPERB NECKWEAR
35-63½ 82nd Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised Laundry

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

TISDALE COAL CO., Inc.
26-02 Fourth Street
Tel. Astoria 8-0790 Since 1846
Astoria, L. I. City, N. Y.
Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Flushing 9-5800
Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Richmond Hill 2-9020
Foot of Orchard Street
90 Years of Service

Artcraft
The Home of Fine Shoe Rebuilders and Hat Renovators

We dye shoes to match your garments.
81-11A 37th Avenue Hav. 4-4170

CLARK'S
offers you
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3750 82ND STREET

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

Atterod's Beauty Salon
Hairdressers
The Home of the Perfect Permanent
3559 82nd Street Newtown 9-8950

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
8206 37TH AVENUE Hav 9-8968

RAPHAEL'S
Gifts
for Every Occasion
Nice Things for Less
4030 82nd Street Hav. 9-4260
Opposite Jackson Theatre

Public Stenographer
ELEANOR M. HODGDON
Mimeographing—Multigraphing
Notary Public
Mail and telephone service.
81-11 Roosevelt Ave. Room 1
Tel., Bus., Hav. 4-6954
Tel., Res., Newtown 9-1757

JAMAICA

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
REPUBLIC 9-9146 89-68 165TH STREET
Jamaica 6-1397
We Deliver Everywhere
Say It With Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 New York Avenue
Bus Terminal Bldg.

LITTLE NECK

GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
253-24 Northern Blvd. Tel. Bayside 9-2534

LYNBROOK

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
373 Sunrise Highway

MRS. SPITZER
Registered Corsetiere
A garment for every type figure. Alterations free. Garments $5 and over kept in repair for life of garment without charge. Featuring "KANT-RUN" Stockings. Guaranteed not to run
67 Atlantic Avenue, cor. Sunrise Highway

Don't Let Your Kitchen "Down"
M. L. LEVISON
is prepared to help you keep your kitchen up-to-date
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, UTENSILS and FLOOR COVERING
35 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn. 75

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Frederick's Delicatessen
We have been chosen sole distributors in this territory for
Charles & Company of New York
We carry a complete line of their high grade merchandise. Orders promptly delivered.
76 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn 635-R

PATCHOGUE

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Goods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Long Island

PATCHOGUE
(Continued)

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
Paints
Glass
Wallpaper
Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

L. W. TERRELL
Coal & Fuel Oil
R-C-A RADIO
44 SO. OCEAN AVE.
Phones Patchogue 210-219

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PATCHOGUE—Sayville

girdles hosiery brassieres negligees handbags sweaters handkerchiefs ties lingerie belts
Gertrude Burns
beachwear sport duds millinery neckerchiefs
373 West Main — Sayville L.I.

QUEENS VILLAGE

Wm. E. Winkelman, O. D.
• *Optometrist* •
By appointment only.
Tel. Missouri 7-1071
94-45 Springfield Boulevard
(One block north from Jamaica Ave.)
QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I.

Hatters Haberdashers
IRV and LEW
217-21 Jamaica Avenue Hollis 5-10129
KNOX HATS
ARROW SHIRTS

Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance. No charge for alterations.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CABANA
Luxuriously soft suede.

TOLLEY'S
Established 1905
115-15 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-1752
X-RAY FITTING

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 3-4001

JAHN'S
SODA • CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

NICHOLAS P. DONOHOE
—Plumbing and Heating—
Authorized Dealer
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux, Automatic Water Heaters and Ranges
87-19 118th St. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-0871

EXCLUSIVE—YES But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS
115-11 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill
90-19 Jamaica Ave. Woodhaven

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-0200

Albee French Cleaners
Tailors and Furriers
Furs repaired, remodeled, cleaned
Expert workmanship
113-19 Myrtle Ave. Vir. 7-3618

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich Hill 2-8636—8637

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Peters & Angelbeck
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
All Orders Promptly Delivered

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

Matrix Shoes
New Fall Showing
Collegebreds by Matrix, $8.75
Comfort in walking.
Paramount Shoe Shop
Est. 1917
111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Rich. Hill 2-2254

Millinery
$1.85 to $5.00
The Palace
ESTAB. 1917
108-21 Jamaica Ave., near 109th Street

FOREST PARKWAY UPHOLSTERING CO.
Manufacturers of
UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
ODD PIECES
Cleve. 3-8697 115-10 Jamaica Ave.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Graduate Corsetiere in Attendance
Flexees TWIN AND SUPER CONTROL
Hosiery—Gloves—Bags
Barbizon Lingerie
Parkway Specialty Shop
8019 Jamaica Ave. Ph. Virginia 7-1380

MANOR SPORTING GOODS & RADIO CO.
We have over 18 years' experience in Radio Service
We service your radio for **50c**
93-28 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-9250

RIDGEWOOD

COAL COKE FUEL OIL
City Line Coal Co.
Phone [Hegeman 3-4669 / Fieldstone 3-7331]

ROCKVILLE CENTER
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Be Sure to Have Your Car Winterized Before Freezing Weather
We Carry a Full Line of Anti-Freeze Mixtures
N. W. COR. PARK and GRAND AVES.
R. V. C. 3677

Appropriate Gifts for every occasion to suit every purse and taste.
The
EXCLUSIVE GIFT SHOPPE
WM. S. RING, Prop.
8 No. Village Ave., Rockville Centre, L. I.

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

The Rug Store
Rockville Center, Long Island
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets.
Expert Service
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 Merrick Road
Tel. R. V. C. 438

All optical work done on premises
ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 Sunrise Highway R. V. C. 1919

For Fall Cleaning
have your cleaner overhauled
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 N. Park at Grand
Rockville Cen. 6429

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York Tel. BE. 3-8362
58 Rodney Place Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL ANTI-KNOCK GASOLINE
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

WONDER BREAD
RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
Fancy Groceries—Delicatessen
19 NO. PARK AVENUE
Tel. 3463

Modern Majestic Laundry
INC.
15% discount cash and carry
106 N. Park Ave., Rockville Ctr., N. Y.
Rockville Centre 48 Freeport 3020
Far Rockaway 3-3040

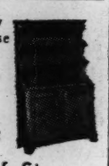
NEW YORK

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS *Pharmacy*
SCHACK SHAVER
110 MAMARONECK AVE.

Let Us Recommend a—
MASTER PAINTER
Use DEVOE Paint
BREWER'S
Tel. 1280 161 E. Post Rd., Mam'k

MOUNT VERNON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily Except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802

Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

Berey
Craftsman of Reliability
in *Furs*
Custom Work Our Specialty
49½ Prospect Avenue at Crary
Oakwood 2554

Chester H. Holmes
OPTICIAN
Lucas Bldg.
11 Fiske Place
Hillcrest 5282
FRANK H. DIMMICK
OPTOMETRIST

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Marigold Beauty Shop
Three Items for $1.00
DU ART PERMANENTS
Complete Head $5.00
Three Quarter Head $3.50
Ringlet Ends $3.00
39 East Third St., cor. of Second Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

THE **York Shoe** STORE
Red Cross Shoes for Women
Arch Preservers for Men and Women
Buster Browns for Boys and Girls
14 South Fourth Ave. Oakwood 7296

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9046

Leab & Meyers
Oldest established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 7 Gramaton Ave.

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel Harlem 7-0956

NEWBURGH

NASH
Sales and Service
Nash and Lafayette Motor Cars
172-178 Liberty Street
STORAGE TEL. 3200

Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

WOLKOFF FUR SHOP
Remodeling
Storage Manufacturing
Furs Made to Order
15 Colden Street Tel. 835

NEW ROCHELLE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Optical Service
DR. M. K. LEEDS and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
295 NORTH AVENUE
15 NO. MAIN ST., PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS
33 FOURTH AVENUE, MT. VERNON

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
"Ready-to-Use" Dry Goods
Other stores throughout Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Sale—Genuine 5 cubic foot Frigidaires $159.75
(Less a liberal allowance on your old refrigerator) Immediate delivery—down payment $7.50, 3 years to pay. Backed by double guarantee of—(1) the Manufacturer; (2) a firm serving Westchester 76 years.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
Open Evenings 961 North Ave.

RADIO SALES AND SERVICE
Distributors for
PHILCO, RCA VICTOR, EMERSON and ZENITH RADIOS
MOORE RADIO CO.
54 Centre Avenue Tel. Hamilton 4450

HENRY A. WISCHMANN
Painting and Decorating
Telephone N. R. 774-J
30 Spruce St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
HAMILTON WATCHES—TELECHRON CLOCKS—SILVERWARE OF NATIONAL REPUTATION
565 Main Street New Rochelle 3692

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes — One Price **$6.50**
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2960 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7942

Brooklyn
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEN'S WEAR
Standard Brands of Fine Suits and Overcoats $35.00
Hand Tailored Cutaways $37.50
COLIN BROS.
1070 Flatbush Ave., near Beverly Road
Open Evenings

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes — One Price **$6.50**
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
298 LIVINGSTON STREET

ELEANORE
Hairdresser
BUckminster 4-8884
989 Flatbush Ave., near Albermarle Rd.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue Atlantic 5-0537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

JOSEPH G. RODRIGUEZ
Painter & Decorator
5 East 31st Street
BUckminster 7-1121

Rosedale Florist
Flowers *of Quality*
521 Ocean Ave., cor. Church Ave.
Geo. Anton, Mgr.
Buck 2-7010

Manhattan

Harry P. Lanz, Inc.
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
Repairing in our own shop.
Suite 501 15 Maiden Lane
First House of Lanz Founded 1878

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Affords dignified, suitable service at reasonable price. Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

DR. THEODORE COHEN
Optometrist
The Murray, 66 Park Ave.
CAL. 5-0022 and CAL. 5-8319
By Appointment

WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1861
Orders Called For and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr. Ft. Washington Ave.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan (Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes — One Price **$6.50**
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
534 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.

BARBER SERVICE
ANYWHERE IN NEW YORK
OUR EXPERTS WILL CALL AT YOUR OFFICE OR HOME
The Barclay Barber Shop
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 East 48th Street WI. 2-5900

C. Holmes Bunnell
WA. 3-0248
1250 St. Nicholas Ave.
Funeral chapels available any part Greater New York
Reasonable Prices

Wolfman's
DEPARTMENT STORE
S. W. COR. BROADWAY AND 110TH ST.
A New and Complete Showing of Fall Merchandise

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS
Why put up any longer with endless furnace tending, uneven heat and the big expense of dirt and soot? Far cheaper now to have Oil-O-Matic than be without it. And you'll have the world's finest oil burner—175,000 in use.
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Listed as Standard by Underwriters' Laboratories
Heating Efficiencies, Inc.
Springstead Building
Great Kills, Staten Island
Honeywood 6-1700 — 1701

PORT RICHMOND
PRINTING
Commercial, Club, Church, School
Westerleigh Press
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond Gibraltar 2-2413

H. & L. Service Station
NIELS LARSEN, Prop.
15 GROVE AVENUE, PORT RICHMOND
GAS—SUNOCO—OILS
Sunoco Mercury Made Motor Oils
Expert Greasing and Lubricating Service
Parking Phone Gib. 2-1589

WEST NEW BRIGHTON
Child Development Foundation—
BOOK TRAILS
New Art and Stories graded to the Child's interests and reading ability. Also
Klad-ezee Garment Specialist.
Tailored Snow Suits and Corduroys—Self help.
Call or phone Gibraltar 2-6571-W
Mrs. AGNES GREIDER
137 Manor Road West New Brighton

NIAGARA FALLS
Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
Goldette Underapparel
Mojud Silk Stockings
Wash Dresses
THE WATTS STORE
7622 BUFFALO AVENUE

MacDONALD'S PREMIER FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

PEEKSKILL
Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

NORGE
Better refrigeration
Kurzhals Bros., Inc.
MAIN STREET AND NELSON AVENUE
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 433

PELHAM
SINCLAIR OILS
Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

TEL. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Paints—Hardware
Housefurnishings
Grass Seeds and Fertilizers
311 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER

Royal Scarlet Stores
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent Street Tel. 1767
Free Delivery Service

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
COAT SALE
Fur Coats—Tweed Coats
Fur-trimmed Coats.
10% DOWN
10 Months to Pay Balance.

FLEMING'S SHOP
Everything for
YOUNG MEN
to Size 42
Cor. Cannon and Liberty Streets

VAN DYK
B. Witzork - C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry—Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 MAIN STREET Phone 3528-W

HOUSE CLEANING *Suggestions*
SEND US YOUR BLANKETS CURTAINS DRAPES PILLOWS
Swiss Cleaners & Dyers
PHONE 644

For Hallowe'en
Dainty Cakes and Pastries
Donuts—Pumpkin Pies
THERESA BAKESHOP
272 Main Street

HANKINSON
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
SOUTH AVE. AT ACADEMY

ROCHESTER
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURS N. EMDEN *Quality FURRIER*
Since 1906
1775 East Avenue at Winton
Out of the high rent district. Complete FUR REPAIRING and REMODELING.
The readers of this paper know us for quality work, dependability and fairness.
MONROE 389
Guaranteed new fur coats from $79.00

RED CROSS SHOES *Fitted Perfectly*
All Sizes All Styles — One Price **$6.50**
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

E. JOHNSON
SPECIAL $6.50
Machineless Permanent WAVE $5.00
383 Winton Road N. Culver 912

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
RESTAURANT CANDIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
THIRTY EIGHT EAST AVENUE

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Elder's Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries
Meats
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

Real Estate
Are You Interested in Buying a Home?
Call
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
Sales, Mortgage Money, Insurance
802 Union Trust Bldg. Main 5581

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

INSURE
Your Car, Home or Business
with
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester, N. Y.
and SAVE MONEY

Rochester's First Cleaners since 1828
Leary's CLEANERS AND DYERS, Inc.
240 Mill Street 117 East Avenue

Bartholomay
Milk Cream
Ice Cream
Dairy Dept. Main 6532 — Ice Cream Dept. Main 6520

THERON W. HART
Organist, First Church of Christ, Scientist
Teacher of Piano, Organ, Composition
273 Alexander St. Tel. Stone 5436-J
Rochester, New York

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Timken Burner Sales and Service
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

Mae-Blanche Beauty Parlor
Specializing in Eugene and Duart Permanent Wave, Hair Styling and All Branches of Beauty Culture.
22 HARWOOD COURT
Telephone Scarsdale 1517
Scarsdale, N. Y.

MRS. MAURICE ZUCKERT
Representing
BEAUTY COUNSELORS, Inc.
Expert Advice on Correct Make-Up
BY APPOINTMENT—152 BRITE AVENUE
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 3311

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

WRIGHT ARCH PRESERVER SHOES FOR MEN
Barneys
STATE STREET
Telephone 4-8411

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

SYRACUSE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

HOLLYWOOD CLEANSERS
(Harold Halbt, Prop.)
Dry Cleaning and Laundering Delivery Service
504-506 Midland Tel. 6-3415

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES *Fitted Perfectly*
All Sizes All Styles — One Price **$6.50**
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

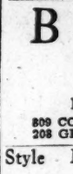
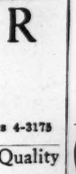
H. A. HYDE
Brings you an ever-changing fashion show of hats, on the crest of the changing season.
Mabel Hyde Tallman
435 South Warren Tel. 2-9559

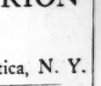
YOUR LAUNDRESS, INC.
Cash and Carry
Save Ten Per Cent
205 Croly Street Tel. 2-1662

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Barnes Flower Shop
FLOWERS
Carry a Message of Hope and Joy
Syracuse Shop 205 E. Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369
Binghamton Shop Riviera Theatre Bldg. Phone 2-4045

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
3 LOCATIONS
113 S. Salina 457 S. Salina
320 S. Warren St.


Honestly
YOU
Should Be in WALK-OVER SHOES.
429 SOUTH SALINA


MAPSTONE BROS.
Meats, Fish
Groceries, Vegetables

1911 S. Salina Tel. 3-6115

UTICA

Wool Snow Suits
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Milwaukee Journal
Plowshares Back Into Swords

—York in Louisville Times
Flood Control

—Talburt in New York World-Telegram
One Reason Why We Aren't Getting Very Far These Days

—York in Louisville Times
The Missing Link

—Collier in Wellesley (Mass.) Townsman
The Trap

Jest a Minute

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Stop! I just discovered my husband is still in that old suit I sold you!"

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The City of Babel and Its Towers

Among the narratives of the early chapters of Genesis we find an account of how the people of that day, in the course of their migration westward, came to "a plain in the land of Shinar" (another name for Babylonia); and settling there, they determined to build a mighty "city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven" (Gen. 11:2 and 4).

Despite the popular supposition to the contrary, "the tower of Babel" is a phrase not found in the Bible. According to the Biblical account, it was the city which received the name of "Babel" (verses 8 and 9), which, incidentally, is the regular Hebrew name for the city of Babylon; though, no doubt, one might argue that the tower, as part of the project, could bear the same name.

The early writer appears to connect "Babel" with the Hebrew word *balal* ("confound"), and suggests that the arrogant and over-ambitious scheme failed because of a confusion of tongues. (Compare verse 9.)

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Counting Ballots

Question: (a) Is it right to take ballots out of the assembly room to be counted?

(b) If a motion is adopted that ballots be counted in the assembly room in the presence of the members, is it right at a later meeting to take the ballots outside the room without the consent of the members?

Answer: In his "Parliamentary Law," Robert says (page 223), "When the polls have closed, the tellers take the ballot box into a room where they can be alone. No one else should be permitted in the room while the ballots are being counted." Even in a small society, he says (page 211), "The chair should then direct the tellers to count the ballots which should be done preferably in another room."

It would seem that if the assembly wishes the ballots counted in the room in which it is sitting, it would have to resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of counting the ballots, a procedure which does not seem desirable. If there is any question about a teller's report, the assembly may order a recount, and, if it desires, appoint a new committee for the purpose.

(b) Unless otherwise stipulated, such a motion would be incidental to the pending election and would not apply to later elections. To do that it would have to be made, discussed, and voted on at a time when no election was pending.

Longevity

"Frame your mind to mirth and merriment, which bar a thousand harms, and lengthen life."—Shakespeare.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The first coded word in this cryptogram offers a suggestion as to the subject of the message:

WORDS TUVSUXY UZ YXS SAR BUYCUYW XE FYFZFDB GXOTZ, HFS ODSARO SAR FYFZFDB BUYCUYW XE FZFDB GXOTZ.

A Rebus

This originated with a Saginaw, Mich., puzzler. Three words are called for in the answer, and the dashes indicate the number of letters in each word. The letters below represent these words in rebus form, and the verse gives a clue.

L L GO
G G

We who are old,
Don't need to be told;
We yet recall
This sweet song of
---- ---- ----.

Letter Juggling

The six letters given below may be juggled or transposed not only to form a well-known six-letter proper name, but two somewhat unusual six-letter words. Use all six letters in each:

E H I L R T

How Many Bushels?

A farmer raised a certain number of bushels of wheat, four times as much corn, and three times as much oats. In all, he raised 4000 bushels of grain. How many bushels of each kind did he raise?

Fun With Similes

This list of similes is shared by a Roseville, Calif., reader. As usual, the first has been checked by way of example.

1	good as	a cucumber	
2	proud as	a basket of chips	
3	dirty as	gold	1
4	sturdy as	a peacock	
5	clear as	molasses in Jan.	
6	old as	a church mouse	
7	pleasant as	an oak	
8	poor as	the ground	
9	cool as	Methuselah	
10	slow as	crystal	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Private Cooking School

A woman who is an excellent cook is capitalizing on her talent by giving private cooking lessons in her own home three afternoons each week. She gives lectures and demonstrates on general cooking, pastries, cakes, and desserts. Also, she gives lessons on marketing thriftily. Her charge per pupil is $8 per month.

This private cooking school is a great success; it is financially profitable to her, and it is of marked benefit to her pupils. She began by advertising in her local newspapers; also she had attractive mailing cards printed and mailed to prospective pupils. She obtains many "leads" by reading marriage announcements in the local papers.

M. A. S., Wilmington, Ohio

Sitting Pretty

Monitor Camera Club From
Miss Mabel Alsopp, Sheffield, Eng.

The Golden Rule

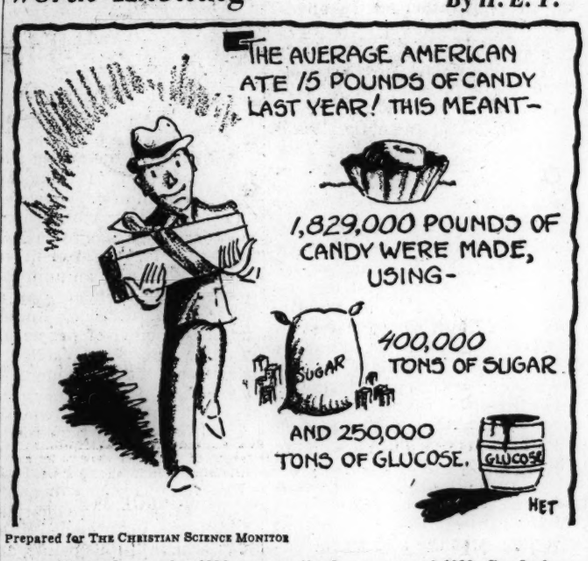
Nothing softeneth the Arrogance of our Nature like a Mixture of some Frailties. It is by them we are best told that we must not strike too hard upon others, because we our selves do so often deserve Blows: They pull our Rage by the Sleeve, and whisper Gentleness to us in our Censures, even when they are rightly applied.—George Savile.

Quotation for Today

AS God loveth a cheerful giver, so He also loveth a cheerful taker, one who takes hold on His gifts with a glad heart.—Donne.

Worth Knowing

By H. E. T.


THE AVERAGE AMERICAN ATE 15 POUNDS OF CANDY LAST YEAR! THIS MEANT—
1,829,000 POUNDS OF CANDY WERE MADE, USING—
SUGAR
400,000 TONS OF SUGAR
AND 250,000 TONS OF GLUCOSE.
GLUCOSE
HET

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

. . . These figures for 1936 surpass the boom year of 1929. Candy has been made in America for the past three generations and it is interesting to note that there has been little or no change in the style of hard candies during this period. The introduction of the cellophane wrapper with its moistproof qualities did a great deal to revolutionize the industry.

Commenting on American candy manufacture, a German visitor studying American production methods declared: "Your people would eat more (candy) and you would sell more if you didn't make it so sweet."

Brevities

Philadelphia Bulletin: Five thousand butcher shops that closed in New York in protest against prices are girding up their loins for a battle to the last round against high steaks.

Arkansas Gazette: So few people on the Isle of Man now speak the native tongue that it's rapidly qualifying as the forgotten Manx.

Troy (N. Y.) Record: Joseph Stalin runs Russia on a salary of a bit more than $3 a day. We haven't heard, but perhaps some member of his family helps out by writing a column.

Detroit News: It is always easy to pick out the artist with the inimitable style. He has so many imitators.

In Lighter Vein

She Helped Herself

Little Brother: "You'll be an old maid if you take the last piece of cake."

Little Sister (aged six): "Oh, that's all right, I've been one all my life."

Economy

Smythe-Brown arrived home one evening with the gloomy news that his business affairs were in a sad state.

His wife was helpful.

"Well," she said brightly, "there's only one thing to do. We must cut down expenses. Now, how can I economize—I know! I won't wear that new diamond necklace to the theater tonight!"—Vancouver Sun.

Explained

Mother asked her six-year-old what loving-kindness meant.

"Well," he said, "when I ask you for a piece of bread and butter and you give it to me, that's kindness, but when you put jam on it that's loving-kindness!"—Montreal Star.

Unique

There once was a man not unique
Who imagined himself quite a shique.
But the girls didn't fall
For the fellow at all—
He made only twenty a wique.—Wall Street Journal.

Comfort at Last

A man went wearily into a barber's shop and slumped down into a chair. "Give me a shave," he said.

The barber told him that he was too far down in the chair for a shave.

"All right," said the customer, wearily, "give me a haircut."—Barnes and Mortlake Herald.

Daily Anecdote

Whipper-Snapper

Rivalry has always been high between Trinity and St. John's, Cambridge, England. Toward the end of the last century it revealed itself in the inner sanctums of the headmasters.

Dr. Wood, a brilliant teacher of youth of the time, was master of St. John's. One afternoon he was disturbed by a young Nimrod in scarlet, much bespattered with mud, cracking his whip opposite his study window. Rushing out, he collared the offender and called him to account for daring to disturb the minds of the men in a college like St. John's. "What is your name and where do you belong?" roared the irate educator.

"I'm ——, from Trinity," spluttered the miscreant.

"Humph, thought as much," ejaculated the master, "I'll see Dr. Geldart tomorrow."

The morrow dawned and Dr. Wood hastened to his rival's study, where the culprit was straightway called. Upon hearing the charges, the kindly Dr. Geldart administered a mild rebuke, winding up with a twinkle in his eye quite unnoticed by Dr. Wood: "And surely, Sir, you can find room enough to crack your whip at Trinity without going to a minor college to do so."

—Collier's
"He's trying to take some candid shots, but can't seem to catch himself off guard."

Practice Hour

Monitor Camera Club From
June De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Guidance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond, Surrey, Eng.

The two holiday makers had got rather out of their way among the Welsh hills. There had been much rain, and the path they should have followed led over ground that was too boggy to walk over in ordinary shoes, so they had turned aside into a more wild and lonely part to try to make a circuit.

Suddenly they heard a clanking noise from the rocks above—a strange sound in a place where one could wander for a day without meeting a fellow creature! Looking up they saw a beautiful buzzard hawk with outstretched wings; and attached to its foot was a trap on a long iron chain. The clanking sound was made by this as it rose and fell against the rocks with the efforts of the bird to free itself.

The walkers approached quietly and slowly. The bird was on the ground now, watching them with bright yellow eyes, its thirsty beak slightly open. One of them laid a thin mackintosh gently over it (the hooked beak looked rather formidable) while the other released the iron jaws of the trap.

The foot slid out and the mackintosh was raised. The bird lay still for a moment, its eyes alert, waiting. Then with slow powerful strokes of its big wings it soared away over the hills to freedom.

How the trap came to be there may not be easily explained; but the holiday makers were grateful that their prayerful efforts to be led aright guided them to that one spot in all those wide hills where their help was so urgently needed!

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Hiding the Nickel

The players sit along each side of the long dining table; and there is a captain on each side. The players on one side take a five cent piece; and putting their hands under the table, they pass the coin along until the captain of the other side says, "Hands up!" Then they slam their hands down on the table, the idea being to make a great noise so as to hide any clinking of the coin which someone has in his hand.

The opposing players immediately go into a huddle to determine which hand has the nickel. They all give their views to the captain, as to who might have it. Then the idea is for the captain to point to the hands, one at a time, that he thinks have no nickel—and as he points to a hand, that hand is raised. Should the nickel be in one of them, the side that had the coin keeps it, and the game begins again. If, however, the opposite side has, one by one, had all hands raised but one, and that one, of course, contains the nickel, the opposite side gets the nickel to use similarly—Delaplane H., Evansville, Ind.

Originality

Originality is nothing but judicious imitation. The most original writers borrowed one from another. The instruction we find in books is like fire. We fetch it from our neighbor's, kindle it at home, and communicate it to others, and it becomes the property of all.—Voltaire.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It Rains on Everybody*

By Le Pelley

COME ON TUBBY — ALL THE FELLOWS ARE GETTING UP A FOOTBALL GAME OVER IN THE FIELD
CAN'T — I HAVE TO STAY HERE UNTIL I BURN UP ALL THESE LEAVES
AH!
HELLO — HELLO — BUD ?? I CAN COME OVER NOW! IT'S RAINING SO HARD I CAN'T BURN THE LEAVES
SO WHAT? — IT'S RAINING SO HARD WE CAN'T PLAY FOOTBALL —
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*The English Lesson*

By The Hagers

"YOU IS" — "NOW, BUD, WAIT; I OBJECT. YOU IS," "I QUACKED, "IS NOT CORRECT.
FOR WHEN WE USE THE VERB TO BE WITH YOU, WE SAY, 'YOU ARE', YOU SEE."
"I KNOW, BUT SOMETIMES YOU SHOULD SAY, 'YOU IS.'" "I ASKED, "WHEN? TELL ME, PRAY."
YOU IS A PRONOUN." "BUD, THAT'S IT!" HE HAD ME THERE, I MUST ADMIT.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Great diction is not the linking of unusual words, but rather the unusual linking of usual words.

A Rebus: L on G, L on O, a Go—(Long long ago).

Letter Juggling: Hitler, lither, rileth.

How Many Bushels?: 500 bushels of wheat; 2000 bushels of corn; 1500 bushels of oats.

Fun With Similes: Good as gold; proud as a peacock; dirty as the ground; sturdy as an oak; clear as crystal; old as Methuselah; pleasant as a basket of chips; poor as a church mouse; cool as a cucumber; slow as molasses in January.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

What Road at Brussels?

SENATOR JOHNSON of California now warns that America's delegation en route to the Nine-Power conference may be on "the road to war." Many other Americans, noticing that their envoys are dispatched "without commitments" despite the already recorded State Department denunciation of Japan as a treaty-breaker, are more afraid that Norman Davis and his aides have taken the road to another orgy of note-writing.

Certainly they are unlikely to encounter war before they reach Brussels—unless it be some offshoot of the piratical guerrilla struggle in Spain. And unless procedure at Brussels gets down to something more definite than the vital but still imponderable defense of law and order urged by the President's speech at Chicago, there should be little cause for Mr. Johnson to take down his fowling piece.

Whether the conference reaches any useful destination depends on the road adopted at Brussels. Called under the Nine-Power Treaty, the delegates already have certain terms of reference. The most widely known sections of that treaty deal with pledges to respect the "sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China," and to provide the "fullest opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government."

These provisions almost appear to have foreseen what Japan would be tempted to do. And they seem to have no purpose but an unselfish effort to protect China. Yet the history of the powers' treatment of China hardly supports that view. Their actions, as contrasted with their words, would lead an unbiased observer to conclude that none have shown much respect for China's territorial or administrative integrity in the scramble for influence and trade.

And in the Nine-Power Treaty they were much less concerned with China than with insuring that no one nation would gain such exclusive power there as to shut the Open Door on the others. The Nine-Power Treaty was much less an altruistic instrument for helping a weak China than it was a business agreement to divide China's trade. Other sections of the treaty make that clear. They are pledges to maintain "equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations," and to refrain from "taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges."

This is not to say that the treaty should have been violated without attempt to modify it by consultation. It is not to say that the nations had no unselfish interest in its purposes. And surely they have an interest in the general observance of treaties, in the maintenance of what international law has been agreed upon. At Brussels they may be able to find ways to check the violation of this treaty and so strengthen the general case for law and order. But the most feasible procedure will be to talk less about it as a safeguard of China or as a great humanitarian, peace-making instrument and proceed to apply it as a business agreement which has been broken.

If the nations wish to form a diplomatic front for a general drive against war it would be better to take the Pact of Paris and its requirements for seeking adjustments only by peaceful means. But with that treaty-weapon not only Japan but the other warmakers would have to be brought to book. The simpler method is to take the tangible, plain infringements of the trade cartel called the Nine-Power Treaty and seek to get some kind of peaceable adjustment under it. Taking that road at Brussels need not involve anyone in war.

"Pure Ignorance"

A BRITISH member of Parliament confessed lately in public that he didn't know whether the cow's ears were in front of the horns or behind. This, of course, was not merely another way of saying that he didn't know whether he was standing on his head or his heels. It was, one imagines, an indication, properly understood, of precisely the reverse; for thinkers are traditionally prone to be unobservant of the trifles about them.

Brought to book by a lady for defining wrongly the pastern of a horse, in his dictionary, Dr. Johnson admitted frankly that it was a case of: "Ignorance, madam, pure ignorance." Now no one would contend for a moment that Dr. Johnson had not got his "wits about him."

No doubt there is a happy medium in the matter; but observation as a criterion of intelligence is very much overworked. The employer who wants a "smart lad," and stumps the applicant by the ancient gambit that demands to know the color of the bus wheels that he has just passed, may not be really very clever himself. For true smartness disciplines the eye into a selective organ; and Nelson is far from being the only man to do well by closing it to unwanted data. The great Sherlock Holmes, most observant of men, was nevertheless magnificently ignorant of what to him was irrelevant.

Thinking requires this concentration, and it is only the savage to whom the constant impingement of the trifling phenomena of life is consistently important.

The Budget Dilemma

WITH business activity falling off, President Roosevelt's new essay in forecasting the state of the national finances as of next June is subject to a new hazard, and no expert is likely to accept that essay without many reservations.

The latest budget estimate, indeed, constitutes a substantial revision of the last one dated April 20. Let us look first at the estimated receipts. Last April the President foreshadowed revenues amounting to $6,906 millions. Now he puts them at $6,650 millions, a decrease of as much as $256 millions. This more modest expectation is "almost entirely" due to a decline in tax receipts.

Who is to say that, even with the new revision, the President has succeeded in foreseeing 1937-38 revenue? The future course of tax receipts is wholly dependent upon the future course of business. And over this a new question mark has been erected by the stock market slump.

On the expenditure side the President must be given his due as an economizer. He has been trimming the outlay of emergency spending. The monthly average for the 1935-36 fiscal year was $274 millions. During the present fiscal year it has been well below $200 millions. The saving, indeed, has been more than was anticipated in last April's budget forecast. Yet the aggregate expenditures as forecast last April and as forecast again this week show little change.

The reason: congressional profligacy has offset presidential economy. That profligacy has expressed itself in a general dispensation of prizes on no other ground than that the United States is an Alice's Wonderland. The President's fresh reminder of the price of these prizes comes as reinforcement of the need for the endowment of the Executive with an item veto power.

The net result of this fresh essay in forecasting is that next June the national accounts will be $695 millions in the red. This is a clear $277 millions above the deficit as estimated last April. Mr. Roosevelt puts the best face on the matter by showing that even this increase is still $2,012 millions less than the deficit actually appearing on the books for the fiscal year ended last June. Such a comparison, however, is now beside the point. For the budget problem has suddenly become lost in deeper obscurity by the arrival of business uncertainty. Not only have tax receipts become unstable; pressure for more outlays on emergency expenditure is bound to beat even more persistently against the President's evident determination to reduce them, as slackness in business throws men out of work.

Thus the President appears to be facing a new dilemma. Acquiescence in any coming pressure to relieve new unemployment would further disarrange this freshly revised budget. Failure to do so might invite social trouble. Before the dilemma is forced upon him, however, the President could take time by the forelock, and offer publicly to re-examine legitimate complaints of business with regard to New Deal taxation.

Lord Rutherford

LORD RUTHERFORD, the first New Zealander to be raised to the peerage, took rank with Lord Kelvin as one honored by Britain for work in natural science. For more than thirty years he was a leader in British research, universally acclaimed as a founder of modern nuclear physics, the branch devoted to investigation of subatomic suns and planets, worlds inconceivably small within the atom.

It was he who led the way in "smashing the atom," developing what has been termed the "new alchemy" through transmutation of one physical element into another. Even while director of the world-famous Cavendish Laboratories at Cambridge University he continued the investigations which brought him fame in 1919 as the first to achieve that centuries-old dream of the "philosophers' stone," actual transmutation. They led to present concepts of the physical structure of "building blocks" from which the universe is fashioned. Atoms are no longer viewed as minute, solid bits of matter, but planetary systems as infinitesimally tiny as the universe is infinitely large.

Throughout the world today, wherever experimental physics is actively pursued, researchists are uncovering new data on such worlds. In half a hundred research centers, cyclotrons or "atom merry-go-rounds," and giant electrostatic generators or "atom guns," are being used to find out more details concerning atomic nuclei and the orbits of their planets. Probably the greatest surprise in this investigative work was the discovery of tremendous energies computed in millions of electron-volts locked up in such systems.

Lord Kelvin observed fifty years ago "the heart and soul of physical research is its practical application." So far the practical value of knowledge in nuclear physics when translated to industrial or economic usage, is nil. No one has yet been able to put subatomic energy to work at all. But that does not mean no one ever will. Without the Faradays, Einsteins and Rutherfords there would be no "handy men" for applied science, for the Watts, Morses, DeForests, Marconis and Edisons would have no fund of systematized, observational knowledge from which to work.

Fusion Mayor

Book News of the Day

AS FIORELLO H. LaGUARDIA, New York City's Fusion Executive and luminary of American progressivism in general, seeks to return himself as "America's No. 1 Mayor" this fall, he becomes the subject of his first biography. LaGUARDIA: A Biography by Jay Franklin (New York: Modern Age Books. 35 cents.) is an unauthorized essay in vivid political portraiture by Jay Franklin, Washington newspaper columnist.

The first edition was recalled for the deletion of two irrelevant passages, but what remains is still a frank and revealing examination of a career "significant beyond the ordinary," whether read in the light of the local campaign or of the contemporary trend in national politics.

The book is a study of how a "Western" American of the "newer immigration" made himself mayor of one of the cosmopolitan centers of modern life and introduced there "scientific, nonpartisan management of a kind quite new in American city government." While Mr. Franklin's evaluation is realistic, he patently believes the LaGuardia achievement a hopeful portent in the struggle for a working democracy.

This analysis begins with LaGuardia's birth 55 years ago, the son of Italian immigrants in a tenement near Manhattan's East River—the same year that Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born in a Hyde Park mansion on the Hudson. Today, the gap between mansion and tenement has narrowed; the New Deal Mayor stands shoulder to shoulder with the New Deal President for a political "chassé" which LaGuardia has long forecast.

The latter's preparation for the alignment after his western American rural upbringing as the son of a roving Army bandmaster from Foggia was the consular service, interpreter work at Ellis Island, a lawyer's shingle and 20 years in Congress, with interludes in the World War aviation service and the New York City Board of Aldermen. He emerged in 1932 with nation-wide prestige for "consistent progressivism."

The following year he was embarked on that course of municipal reform which had been political suicide for every previous mayor of New York, and how he dramatized it and made good government "congenial" is a complete text in itself in this handling. Mr. Franklin thinks the LaGuardia "hectic showmanship and occasional snarling bad temper" since his Fusion ticket captured City Hall from the Tammany Tiger in 1933 may all have been due "to the difficulty of the task of staging a New Deal and pretending that it was only old-fashioned municipal reform."

Surely he is correct in assuming that good government of the sort Mayor LaGuardia has given has "no more to do with national or local partisanship than with the old rigamarole about American reform politics."

W. D.

A Suggestion

Three Little Kilties

On a Scottish Island

ANNIE tied the strong stems together and said, "I think we have had enough now." We were high on the braes of the Scottish island, gathering heather which was to be sent to London and sold for the benefit of a certain charity. This was an annual custom and some of the islanders had already sent off their contributions. Annie slipped her immense bunch of purple bloom onto a walking stick, and carried it over her shoulder. I did the same with mine, and we started toward the bay. We didn't reach it, however, for some time.

On the winding high road we met the French artist, Henri Villaneuve. He was looking this way and that and hailed us thankfully. That morning, by the side of a brook, he had seen so charming a cottage and three picturesque kilties. Here he was—back with his paints, and there was the brook, but where was the cottage?

"It's Duncraggen Water you want," said Annie. "One of the Gowdie shepherds lives there. It's over this way."

Following a moorland track we soon saw the quaintly thatched "but an' ben," with three small boys—"the picturesque kilties"—playing barefoot in the stream. They were making a bridge of boulders, we afterward learned. The tartans they wore were shabby, but there was no mistaking their decorative value. The artist strode ahead, and set up his easel, but by the time he was ready to work, his models had disappeared. He bestowed an aggrieved look on us, and Annie said, laughing, "Tell their mother that you'd like to paint her laddies. She'll see that they stay in one place."

"Annie," this beseechingly, "you will speak for me—yes? Always they do not understand what I try to say."

Annie good-naturedly went to the rose-embowered door and knocked. The mother appeared, and after a few moments' talk, went in search of her sons, but when she returned, instead of sending them to play again, she marched them hastily indoors. The artist, although busy with his background, was becoming more and more impatient, for the weather, as so often happened in that region of hilly islands, was swiftly changing, and mists were beginning to roll in from beyond Gillie Glas. The boys at length emerged and as they did so we three gazed in silent amazement.

The attractive little figures in their tattered but colorful garments had vanished, and in place of them were three stiffly betrousered young persons, their wind-blown curls smoothed down with soap. Crossing to the stream's edge, they stood wide-eyed and awkward, their mother watching proudly from the doorway.

Henri Villaneuve gave one long indignant stare, then with an exasperated shrug began folding away his things. Annie whispered to me uneasily, "I hope he blames the haar. No use hurting people's feelings."

The same thought evidently occurred to the artist, for he hurried back to the cottage. "I think," he said, politely, "it is better I come again when the sky is more clear. You permit that I make small gift to the children? To you I offer apology for your trouble."

"Hoots, that wasna much. I'll get them into their Sunday suits any time ye say. It isna everybody's bairns that're pit in a painting."

Henri then walked over to the boys and presented each, to their great surprise, with a shilling. "I come again," he said, "and I now make with you agreement. When you see me—there, with my easel—you will play again with your stones. For this I pay you each one more shilling."

They replied in disappointed tones, "We wouldna daur to build the brig in oor Sunday suits." Henri only caught the last two words and he protested excitedly, "No, no, no—not the Sunday suits."

Annie came to the rescue. She was tactful, but explicit.

"When ye see him start to paint ye're not to run fashing your mother for good clothes." (Three pairs of very blue eyes looked askance. Did Annie Duff think this dressing up on a week day was their doing?) Annie repressed a chuckle and went on, "Forbye, ye're not to stand gowking at him. Ye're to keep on with the brig as if ye didna ken he was there. That's the way ye're to earn the shillings."

The boys nodded comprehendingly and then gazed with solemn curiosity at the stranger. "Is it a bargain?" he queried, smiling.

"Aye," they said, tersely, deep satisfaction and relief in the single syllable. And Henri Villaneuve was tranquil again—he would finish his picture, after all.

MABEL GREY GEHRING

North . . South . . East . . West

The Agony of the Cities

By Frank L. Perrin

WITH unavoidable regularity the American cities, large and small, return quadrennially or biennially to their allotted time of travail and testing. It would be unfair and perhaps untrue to say that at these times there is not an effort, sincere and often courageous, to dethrone and overthrow those who have misgoverned when they should have dealt justly and honestly in executing a sacred trust. But it is true, unhappily, that these efforts fail, or are abortive, because of the indifference, in time of need, of those who complain oftenest and most bitterly of the weaknesses and shortcomings of our form of democratic government.

In two large cities in the East, New York and Boston, at this moment, more or less loosely organized opposing forces are arrayed in appealing for support at impending elections. In New York it may be that a reasonably fair expression of public preferences resulted from the primary vote. In Boston, where partisan lines are not supposed to be drawn, no early forecast of the result can be attempted. It might be insisted that theoretically, at least, the final choice in both cities is left to the electorate. This is true, also theoretically. But little or no choice is left to the public in designating or selecting those who appeal for votes. By indifference, or abject surrender, the people permit individuals or groups to limit the right to choose as between candidates who may or may not be acceptable or worthy, and some of whom, indeed, may be under the cloud of public or popular reprobation.

* * *

The solution of the problem has too often been proposed to require repetition. The answer to the familiar query is known to everyone. It is found in our persistent, continuing and inexcusable failure to utilize the means provided in a democracy for the perpetuation and defense of our common rights. We permit our cities, our states, ourselves, and sometimes our nation to be misgoverned by failing to accept our own responsibilities as masters of a situation which we have allowed to get out of hand and out of bounds.

The individual interposes the extenuating plea that he or she is powerless, in the face of organized predatory cliques and combinations to do effective battle in defence of decency and honesty in government. We are all easily persuaded to this point of view. We point to past failures, to the indifference of people under misgovernment, to the fortifications and intrenchments erected by those who have promised to serve but who have rendered only disservice. The picture, it must be admitted, is not inspiring to the timid or fearful. But it should be a challenge to those who are unafraid because they have found, and know, the unlimited power of right.

One need not be an alarmist to feel some apprehension when the plight of the cities, to say the least, is soberly considered. The birthright of millions of men and women has been bartered away to conscienceless spoilers and public enemies in, or lurking in the shadow of, places of power and authority carelessly delegated. Why continue the offense against common decency and common welfare? The remedy is at hand. The ballot box remains the recourse of those who will awaken to their responsibilities.

* * *

But too often, it should be realized, we sleep upon our rights until irreparable damage is done. The privilege of the people should not be limited to a choice between two or among a half-dozen undesirable candidates. There should be, in the first instance, the opportunity to express the popular choice as to those who can reasonably or rightly appeal for votes. The stable door is locked after the horse is stolen, and then we complain because the damage has been done.

There is no antidote for bad government but good government. And unrepresentative and undemocratic government will persist so long as its delegated or usurped power is unbroken by an aroused and determined attack upon its strongholds. The implements of this warfare are ever at hand. The pity is that they have remained too long unused. There is no reasonable choice between two opposing evils or two untenable extremes.

The Wide Horizon

Literary Journalism

By Harold Hobson

THE gulf between literature and journalism seems to be widening. This circumstance is emphasized by the passing of the London Morning Post, for that paper had the reputation of being perhaps the most literary of British newspapers. If it was vilified by Lord Macaulay and ridiculed by William Makepeace Thackeray, it had in the past the happiest possible relations with such people as Southey, Wordsworth, Arthur Young (author of "Travels in France"), Moore, Coleridge, and Charles Lamb.

The tendency for a division to spring up today between journalism and literature presents several curious features. In the first place, it does not in any sense arise from a snobbish feeling on the part of men of letters that journalism is not good enough for them. Rather the contrary. There never was a day when authors of established fame and popularity were more ready to contribute to the daily press than they are in this fourth decade of the twentieth century.

Miss Dorothy Sayers made for herself a great reputation as a writer of detective fiction. She then became a reviewer. Mr. Harold Nicolson in his "Tennyson" wrote one of the finest and most moving studies ever composed about an English poet, as well as several first-rate political biographies. He too then became a reviewer. Mr. L. A. G. Strong obtained a national reputation with his novel, "Dewer Rides," and he also is now to be found as a contributor to various periodicals.

These distinguished people are by no means exceptions. They illustrate a general rule. Yet the proportion of what may be dignified by the name of literature that appears currently in the daily press is nothing like so high as the proportion a hundred or two hundred years ago. The reason is not that men of letters will not become journalists, but that journalists do not become, or write like, men of letters. It is the recognition of this fact that underlies the opinion of Mr. Hannen Swaffer, one of the most celebrated of British newspaper men, that journalism and literature have little in common, the one being destined for all time, the other being designedly ephemeral.

When Mr. Strong and Miss Sayers and Mr. Nicolson write for the press, they do not in general produce the sort of thing which, in books, has made their names famous. The stuff they put into books, and the stuff they put into the papers, are both excellent of their kinds. But they are not the same kinds.

This was not always the state of things. Addison and Steele are celebrated for their sketches of Sir Roger de Coverley. Addison and Steele were journalists. And what they wrote about as journalists was Sir Roger de Coverley. Some of Dickens's best novels originally appeared as serials. Much of Hazlitt's finest writing was done as a working journalist. Parts of Wordsworth's most deeply felt poetry were printed in newspapers—some, in fact, in the Morning Post. Why, then, has a change come about?

It has come about to a certain extent because of the decline of the essay. The essay because of its comparatively manageable length is peculiarly suitable to publication in a newspaper. It is also a form of literature that affords scope to excellence of a very high order. Steele, Defoe, Lamb, Max Beerbohm, Leigh Hunt, Hazlitt and a dozen others have won worldwide fame in this branch of art. But lately the essay has fallen into disfavor. Very fine essays still continue to be written, but not in such quantities as in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. One of the chief links between literature and journalism is thus being severed.

A second and more important reason is to be found in the fact that journalism and literature have begun to discover different methods. The writer of a book has immense space in which to make his various points, and is consequently able to adopt a comparatively leisurely way of approach. The same leisureliness of approach is to be observed in the journalism of the last century. Leading articles then, in deliberation of attack, might have been chapters taken from a book. But nowadays journalism has developed a new technique. It establishes its points speedily. It strives to be continuously bright. It aims at making every sentence glitter.

A whole book written in this fashion would seem unbearably artificial, intolerably straining after effect.

Some people regret these changes. Others welcome them. But at least it can be said that they are due to journalism having adapted itself to the peculiar conditions in which its work has to be done.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Japan's Responsibility"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Japan's Responsibility," gave me great satisfaction. It convinced me that the Monitor does keep up with the trend of events, and that its policy is being correctly applied.

We certainly cannot say "peace, peace where there is no peace," and we cannot be mild in our protest when the offense is great. I congratulate you upon voicing your protest in such a brave manner.

There was a very humble man who did not resist his crucifixion, but was so upright that "he loved righteousness and hated iniquity"—and it is said of him that "his rebuke was fearful."

(MRS.) BERTHA ZELL

Los Angeles